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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,540—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY



Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
22nd July	ARCADIA	6603		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993		
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6323
30th "	MALTA	6064		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,265	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	6,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	24th July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	10th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 555, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
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The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



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T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on TUESDAY 25th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Karachi, Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 19th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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CALCUTTA.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

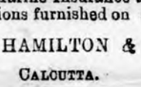
STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	27th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 350
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Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3699	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3590	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3503	23th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

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SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,

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YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
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EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

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FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars	1 12 "

Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

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CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
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28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
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TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
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DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

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	Rs. a.
30 lbs. bag, Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12 0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
* SOMALI	2615	Wrinker	17th July
GENERAL	2361	Pens	31st July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1905.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TEAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE LONDON.
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
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FORT.

WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Twill	10 8
Soft Gauze	18 0
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Dress 4 fold linen	Rs. 24-0
Fittings	" 30-0
	27 0
	33 0
Double Collars	" 3 0 3 12

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "OLYMPIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "WARTENFELS," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 18th July, 1905.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the year 1904-1905, and of the Report can be had from the Reporter General's Office or from the leading Book-sellers, Bombay.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
First Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 517 of 1902.

RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI PATUCK, of Bombay, Parsi Merchant, residing at Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

v/s.

BAI ALAMAI, wife of NUSSERWANJI FRAMJI BHANDARA, Parsi residing at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay and NUSSERWANJI FRAMJI BHANDARA, Parsi, residing at Secunderabad, in the Parsi Dharamsala and Haji Abdul Habib bin Nanoomeya of Secunderabad aforesaid Mahomedan Inhabitant..................Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree absolute made in the above Suit on the 28th day of January 1901, It was ordered that the following property should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely :—

All that oart or garden with two upper roomed bungalow standing thereon both of which were formerly Assessed under No. 4, and also with one small bungalow also standing thereon, which was formerly Assessed under No. 54 but which premises are now Assessed under Nos. 6, 62 and 6,A together also with three stables, dining shed and outhouses all covered with tiles, one Well and cocoanut and other trees thereon also standing, situate on the East side of the Portuguese Church Lane, and on the South side of the Girgaum Back Road in the Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand nine hundred and ninety-six square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, which said oart is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue forpension and Tax under Nos. 687 and 37 and is bounded on the North by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid on the South by the property formerly belonging to Mrs Anna Albeira, but now the property of Nurmudabai on the East partly by the property formerly of Rustomji Shapurji Mocadum but now of the said Manekji Adarji, and described in the second Schedule hereto partly by the property of Janardhan Hurji, partly by the property of Hurichand Nilaji and partly by the property described in the third Schedule hereto and on the West by the Girgaum Portuguese Church Lane aforesaid which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Pirozbhoy Jewanji Nowji the said Manekji Adarji and Manekji Edulji, but are now in the occupation of the said Maneckji Edalji and Maneckji Adarji.

Second—All that piece or parcel of land or ground being part of the oart called Manwell Pereira together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate on the South side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the Subdistrict of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the remainder of the hereinbefore mention-ed oart the property of the said Tara Pootlaji Nedorkar, on the West by the property mentioned in the first foregoing Schedule on the North by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid, and on the South by the property of Janardhan Hirji which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No.—, and were lately in the occupation of Dadabhoy Rustomji and partly in the occupation of the said Maneckji Adarji.

THIRD;—All that piece or parcel of land or ground being part or parcel of one part called Poswady together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of the public passage in the Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Public Passage aforesaid, on the West by the property mentioned in the Schedule first on the North by the property of Harichand Nilaji, and on the South by the property of Madaur which said premises were lately in the occupation of Janardhan Harji and are now in the occupation of the said Maneckji Adarji, and which said premises are registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 303, together with full and free right of way in common with the owners of the properties adjoining to the last mentioned property upon or over the Public Passage on the East side of the said property.

The said three plots may according to their present description and according to the present Collector's numbers &c. be described as follows in one lot ;—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the several messuages, tenemenes or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4512 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 687, 37, 89, 91, and 303, New Nos. 3148 235, 783, 795 and 2052, Old Survey Nos. 567, 576, 569, and 562, New Survey No. 7867, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Manmohandas Ramji partly by property of the Honourable Mr. Justice Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar and partly by the property of Gopinath Harischandra Rane and others, on or towards the West by the Charni Road, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the property of Shantaram Vishwanath and Jaganath Vishwanath and which said premises are now in the possession of the trustees thereof,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property that they should, on or before the 24th day of July, 1905, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1905,

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July, 1905, for SUPPLYING 8150 half round sleepers measuring not less than 4'×8"×4" of the best PUCCA JUNGLE TEAK in perfectly sound condition at Ghat Cooper Kasheli and Mandela.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer Water Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 150 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th July, 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1905, for works in the Construction of TEMPORARY HOSPITAL for Health Department, Sick Bullocks at Sankli Tank.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M. I., M. E &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th May, 1905.

NOTICE.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	3	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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BEYNON'S "STANDARD" HAIR DOUCHE.

RENDERS THE HAIR SOFT, SILKY AND GLOSSY, AND STIMULATES GROWTH.

Imparts a delightful sensation of coolness to the scalp.

BEYNON'S "STANDARD" HAIR DOUCHE is the most elegant and meritorious preparation for the Hair that can be obtained. It is prepared from the finest ingredients, and contains nothing that is in any way injurious either to the hair or scalp, as is proved by the Certificate of Analysis from C. G. Moore, Esq, M.A., F.I.C. F.C.S. late Public Analyst for the City of Exeter.

Price Rs. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

CHEMISTS,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD,

AND

52, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each,

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

THE BATTLE OF PORT ARTHUR

Is not to be compared with the Great Fight that Humanity is waging against Disease.

Vitality lost through youthful indiscretion, old age and long residence in tropical climates is restored permanently, while youthful vigour is imparted to the wasted constitution by our Curative treatment.

The most Rational, Scientific and up-to-date treatment can be obtained only from Macdonald, Joseph and Co. Specialists in Nervous diseases. One of the greatest errors that people fall into is to believe that a single remedy can be prepared to cure all diseases brought on by a variety of causes and varying also according to individual constitution. Is such a thing possible? We ask. Certainly not. This fact is recognised by all medical men who very properly veto patent medicines. Our chief objects are to aid the suffering and place the fruits of our skill and experience at their disposal with as little cost to them as possible.

Our Board of Specialists is composed of men of wide fame in their profession and when they undertake a case they guarantee a cure, no matter how far advanced the disease may be.

Every case is treated with the strictest confidence.

A WORD TO SUFFERERS.

Do not despair even if your case has been pronounced as hopeless by your Medical Attendant. But apply without delay for a copy of our Confidential Consultation Sheet, and we guarantee to cure you if you faithfully carry out our instructions.

Can be had only from—

MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,

Surgeons and Specialists in Nervous diseases.

153, BROADWAY, MADRAS,

Our Board of specialists :—

Dr. S. W. Stowes, M.D.
Dr. Jno. Hutchinson, M. D.
Dr. A. J. Joseph, D.Sc., M. D.
Dr. W. S. Copland, Ph.D., F. R. C. S.
Dr. Valentine Motto, late Professor of Surgical Anatomy, New York.

INSURANCES.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2532 tons Captain F W Sheckell, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain P. Cragliettо, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 27th June, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2717 tons Captain G Bils to sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo and one cabin and 18 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala Captain F M Cutbush arrived in harbour yesterday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 13 deck passengers.

THE German East African Line steamer Somali 1623 tons Captain Winiker, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Sands, Mrs. McCarthy, Mr J Latiff and 125 deck.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Persia" Captain P. Cragliettо, from Trieste yesterday morning:—Dr. and Mrs Wanles Miss Wanless, Mrs. Sharple, Mrs Sharling and infant, Mrs Beatrice Terziaria, Mr. and Mrs Syentimay, and Mr. Murat.

THE P and O Company's steamer Nubia, Captain F J Fox arrived in harbour last evening from Shanghai 27th June with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Hoyt, Capt E W Grove, Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Lieut C J Russell, Mr Von Egidy, Mrs Jackson, Mr J R Creagh and six deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain C F Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 13th June via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Col R E A Morse, Capt A H MacLean Lieut E I Fitz G King, 2nd Lieut V Elliott, Sub-Lieut B Hughes Hallett, Mr W G Clabby, Mrs M B Driver and 2 children, Miss W. Lee. D. Arny Ramsbottom, Mr. B. R. Russell, Mr. Antippe, Miss Brady and 51 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge .... Crine...R I M
R I M S Canning ......Comdr A J Marshall......R I Marine
R I M S Investigator.Comdr H M Heming...Surveyi Steamer
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
H M S Lapwing.........Lt Comdr A B Baker......... Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats...................................Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 17.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Sonton			The Captain
Pekin	2523	Cocke			P & O
Terrier	1008	Nelson			F F C & Co
Lonsdall	2343	Lee			
Bhundara	2215	Brocg			M M & Co
Balimba	1615	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Prah	1953	The Captain			
Obra	3496	Johnston			M M & Co
Persia	3779	Cragliotto			A L S N & Co
Olympia	3263	Osborne			W & A G & Co
Nubia	3841	Tillard			P & O C

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine	2285	Green	L'pool	22-7	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriff	N F		F M & Co
F	Grantly Hall	2585	Jones	A'werp	22-7	W & A G & Co
G	Mohammadi	1252	Storey	R S ports	21-7	B & P S N Co
H	Aktar	1140	Baiwin	Aden	22-7	H C Jusub
K	Colenso	2532	Shickell	Hull	18-7	F Muir & Co
L	Kaffir	1721	Roberts	N F		W & A Graham & Co
M	Safari	1432	Ulrich	Aden	2-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
O	Islami	1601	Hughes	R S ports	19-7	B & P S N Co
P	Hominn	991	T H Royan	Jeddah Hoseinee	21-7	B & P S N Co
Q	Somali	1003	Winiker	Zanzibar	18-7	A Strandos

H. W. P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	24-7	N F Shpd & Co
Puri	613	Ahmed	Janjira	17-7	Shpd & Co
Coarland	769	Ebrahim	M Goa	19-7	Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Oriental	3025	Lewellen	Aden	29-7	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
1	Banca	3793	Ferguson	Japan	22-7	P & O Co
3	O da	3410	Allow	Karachi	17-7	M M & Co
4	Capri	2783	Belsito	China	17-7	F Cresco
5	Itaura	3362	Ke[illegible]			M M & Co
6	Bengal	2751	Phillips		25-7	P & O Co
7	Langdale	2815	Gray		19-7	M M & Co
8	Augustus	3071	Bockholt		20-7	W & A G & Co
9	Ascot	2785	Cax	Kobe	19-7	W & A G & Co
10&11	Wartenfels	2916	Foote	Hamburg	22-7	Glade & Co
12	Arcadia	3571	Cubitt	London	22-2	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Hirst	Karachi	18-7	M M & Co
15	Nuddea	1944	Gewing	Zanjibar	17-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Persia s	Cragliotto	Trieste June 27
	Olympia s	Osborne	Glasgow June 13
	Nubia s	Fox	Shanghai June 27
	Kapurthala s	Kutbush	Busreh July 3

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Henzada s	Rerill	Persian Gulf
	Capri s	Belsito	Hong Kong

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Somali, Winiker for Zanzibar &c. Steamer Colenso, Sheckell for Hull via Karachi.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's s s Egypt arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Bombay mail, of 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 14 inst.

The Anchor Line s s Arabia arrived at Marseilles homewards on the 16 instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Franz Ferdinand from Calcutta left Colombo on the 16th instant and is expected here on the morning of the 20th instant.

The same Coy's s s "Nippon" from Japan left Singapore on the 15th instant and is due here about the 28th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—3237 cwts mowrаseed Wagjee Becher 10 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 55 bales wool D Naggee 50 bales wool J Doongersey

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—173 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales silk and 8 bales silk waste King, King and Co; 46 bales hides and skins R M Kooka 395 cwts horns G Suchedina 2010 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co; 57 cwts cuttle fish M Somjee; 136 bales hides and skins H M Abbas; 17 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales sowri cotton G Sojpal

FOR BASTON.

Arcadia s—6 cwt wax B M Pao wa'a;

FOR NEW YORK.

Arcadia s—96 cwt ramputree M J Joomabhoy and Co;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arcadia s—5 bales silk waste King King and Co;

FOR GENOA.

Clan Alpine s—1055 bales cotton Ralli Bros;

FOR HULL.

Langdale s—1001 cwt methey Baner and Krause; 4000 cwt cotton seed Wagjee Becher; 4000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 2000 cwt cottonseed K B Sajan;

FOR ANTWERP.

Wartenfels s—550 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co;

Grantley Hall s—100 bales hemp; A Branwell and Co;

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—550 bales cotton Glade and Co; 5 cwt ocubeso, Indiens Baner and Krause; 616 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 162 cwt gum J Nurbheram; 2001 cwt gingellyseed and 201 cwt mustardseed A Blaschcek N and Co;

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—290 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 500 bales cotton H N Madraswala and Co; 1000 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 9 0[illegible] bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co; 1197 bales cotton Shiotf and Co; 100 bales cotton F Fischer and Co; 791 bales cotton Seth and Co; 1500 bales cotton G Doss and Co; 655 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 24 bales wool M J Mowla and Co; 500 bales cotton N Cursetjee and Co; 1000 bales cotton M M Essabhoy; 283 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co; 1200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1471 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 500 bales cotton Dhunjibhoy B Petit and Co; 200 bales cotton C Macdonald and Co;

Banca s 25 cwt gum A H Mowji and Co; 23 cwt gum N M A Poonawalla.

A STRANGE case of foster parentage has recently come to light in Normandy. A farmer of that canny province was much perplexed about rearing a foal of which the dam had died in giving it birth. The foal refused cow's milk but the idea of trying goat was hit upon, and the little creature taking to the milk readily, the problem was solved. As the foal thrived amain with its singular foster parent, one goat soon became unequal to supply its demands, and two others have been bought. It is now the fun of the country side to watch the foal go from one foster goat to the other and milk all three dry in turn.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 15.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 5 8	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes		=
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3 16	= + 1/15
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 3/16	= − 1/8
2 months hence	26 15/16	= − 1/8
Spot in New York	59	= − 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques		=
Berlin "	21·45 1/2	= − 1 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 3/4 per cent	= do
3 " "	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5 8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	7/8 per cent	= − 1/8
7 day market loans	1 1/4 per cent	= unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 J J sellers strong
Red Karachi 30 J J sellers dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1/8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed dull. East Indian quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales 2,000. Spot 5·93 plus 11. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7-8. Sold on speculation and for export 200. Imports 7,000. Futures closed quiet.

July-Aug. 5·76 +4	Aug.-Sept. 5·76 +4	Sept.-Oct. 5·77 +4
Oct.-Nov. 5·77 +4	Nov-Dec. 5·77 +4	Dec-Jan. 5·78 +4
Jan-Feb. 5·78 +4	Feb-March. 5·79 +4	Mch.-Apl. 5·79 +4

Receipts at U S Ports	13,000 bales
Do last year	800 do
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 do
Do do Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·55 + 15
Futures, month of July	10·53 + 12a
Do do Dec	10·70 + 14b

a Advanced owing to firm cables.
b Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5-16
Futures, month of Sept	10·52 + 8
Do. do. Dec	10·57 + 8
Tone at close	barely steady

COTTON.

Total visible supply 22,80,000 − 90,000
Total visible East Indian 151,000
Quantity in sight 12,870,000 + 100,000
Stock in Liverpool 872,000
Stock in London 14,000

[illegible] Seeds into Bom[illegible]

[illegible]

Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)		200 [illegible]	
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	}	214 205	
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		218 210	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)		226 218	
Broach (M.-G.)		250 244	
Bhownugger (M.-G.)		210 208	
Do (H.-G.)		214 209	
			F.G.F.
Dharwar (S.-G.)		240 234	
Westerns		213 207	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 8th July on compared with the statement of the 15th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 8. Rs.	July 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,00	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,73,912	55,57,951
Public Deposits at Branches	36,15,906	34,23,456
Other Deposits	6,15,89,583	6,24,92,515
Post Bills	73,445	71,165
Sundries	20,31,483	15,90,573
Rs.	9,42,87,329	9,28,35,655
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,10,49,113	1,07,60,700
Other authorised Securities	30,05,512	29,77,369
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,25,30,98[illegible]	1,17,81,730
Loans do. do. do.	1,22,65,268	1,22,36,621
Bills discounted and purchased	2,74,72,816	2,67,56,912
Dead Stock	2,85,049	2,85,161
Stamps and Stationery	3,534	3,461
Balances with other Banks	7,14,811	8,86,286
Sundries	2,49,967	2,35,688
Cash	2,67,15,233	2,69,11,980
	9,42,87,329	9,28,35,655

THE LONDON MARKET.

Messrs. John Haddon and Co's. special produce letter—dated London, June 30, states as follows :—

Annatto Seed.—The market is firm but quiet. Recently 23 packages were offered only 7 sold, good West Indian at 6d per lb.

Beeswax.—Market quiet. In sales Indian was chiefly bought in White wax is very quiet and is worth £7-7-6 to £7-10. The stock is rather dragging just now.

Yellow wax is in better demand at £5-15 to £3-5 according to quality.

Chinchona Bark.—There is no change to note. Last week 812 bales were offered and about 500 sold, the unit limit being 11-16d. There was a moderate demand but prices were generally easier. East Indian about 500 bales sold succirubra natural stem chips and shavings at 2 3-4d to 3 1-2d. Druggists quill at 4 1-2d, and broken quill at 3 3-8d officinalis natural stem chips and shavings ordinary to good at 2 1-2d to 4 3-4d, to small and dusty at 1 7-8d, renewed stem chips fair to good 4 1-4d, to 5 3-8d, root fair to good at 3 3-8d to 5 1-4d, Branch at 1 3-4d to 2 5-8d. Ledgeriana stem chips at 3 1-4d to 5 5-8d, with small dusty at 2d at 2 1-2d. Ledgeriana Branch at 2 5-8d to 2 3-4d.

Ceylon 49 bales offered and 25 sold, red natural stem chips and shavings at 3 1-4d to 4 1-2d, Hybrid stem chips at 3 3 8d to 3 1-2d, do fair renewed at 4 3 8d per lb.

Copra.—The market is very quiet. East India Merchants are offering a £18-10 c. i. f. but the price is quite in the extreme. The market is decidedly easier, Java now selling at £ 15-13-9 c. i. f.

Ginger.—The market is extremely quiet. The moderate supply of 67 cases, 559 bags and 192 baskets of Cochin and Calicut offered met little enquiry, and only 66 packages sold. Native cut in baskets small mouldy brought 24 small medium were taken out at 32, Cochin slightly wormy sold at 18 per cwt.

Hemp.—The market is steady but quiet. 52 bales of Jubblepore offered in sales sold at £7 to £17 5 210 bales of Bombay offered 6 sold at £15-10 251 bales of Bengal Sunn and 152 bales of Dewghuddy were bought in.

Sisal.—239 bales of Indian offered, 195 sold at £12-10 to £21-5 per ton.

Isinglass—The 6th series of sales held recently contained 351 packages of Bombay. The larger supply met a slow demand and only a small proportion sold at easier rates for Karachi leaf. Tongue and Purse were about steady, also Bladderpipe. 65 packages sold Karachi leaf good heavy yellowish at 2-10 to 2-11, fair heavy brownish at 2-8 to 2-9, fair reddish part dark at 2-4 to 2-6, palish thin at 2-4 to 2-5 common dark at 1-10, small thin papery at 1-7, pickings at 9d to 1-2, Tongue good pale at 3-1 to 3-2, reddish 2-8 to 2-10, heavy reddish and dark at 2-1 to 2-2 pickings at 1-3 to 1-6. Purse good heavy yellow at 1-5, middling reddish at 1, small dark at 7 1-2 to 8d, Bladderpipe fair palish at 2-6 to 2-9, reddish at 2-2 to 2-3, ordinary part thin at 1-4 to 1-6, tails fair to good at 1 to 1-3. ordinary at 9d to 10d per lb.

Kopoc.—The market is firm. Good ordinary quality we quote at 4 3-4d per lb spot and 4 1-4d per lb c. i. f.

Lemon grass oil.—Market quiet. On the spot we quote at 8d to 8 1-4d, and to arrive 8d c. i. f. early shipment.

Mace.—Market quiet 40 cases wild Bombay offered and bought in, fair pale but slightly wormy at 4 1-2d. 17 cases of Penang offered and 4 sold, picking at 1-1, fair red bought in at 1-5, 16 cases Singapore were bought in, fair flat red at 1-5.

Nutmegs.—Quiet. This week 62 boxes of Singapore offered and 17 sold, 65s at 1-1, defective at 5d to 9 1-2d West Indian steady—213 barrels offered and sold, 60s. at 1-8, 62s. at 1-6, 66s. at 1-5 to 1-6, 67s. at 1-1 to 1-3, 72s. at 1 to 1-1, 71 to 74s. at 10d to 1-1, 76's to 79's at 10 1-2d to 11 1-2d, 80's 10d 86's at 9d to 10d, 88s. at 9d, 90s. to 92s. at 7 1-2d to 8 1 2d, 96s. to 98s. at 7d to 7 1-2d, 100s. to 102s. at 1-2d to 7d, 103s. to 112s. at 6d to 6 1-2d, 115s. at 6d, 120s. at 5 1-2d, 123s. to 126s. at 4 1-2d to 5d, 129s. at 4 1-2d, 142s. to 144's at 3 1-4d to 3 1-2d, In Shell 73s. to 80s. at 3 3 4d to 4d per lb.

Pepper.—Market firmer. To arrive we quote Tellicherry at 53 c. i. f. In sales the demand was slow, and the small offerings were all bought in, comprising 170 bags of Singapore bold but greyish, 115 bags good heavy Allepy and 46 bags greyish Ceylon.

Rubber.—The market has been quiet, and easier throughout the week, closing Fine hard on the spot at 5-7.

Tea.—Indian Teas totalled 14,900 packages in Auction of which a few were new season's tea, and 1,500 from S. India The trade have bought sparingly during the week, they have to consider the financial strain necessary to meet the deferred. Duty payments, which will be made for deliveries after the 1st prox. The small quantity of Indian sold at steady prices there being very fair competition for useful to find kinds, low common grades were, however, a shade easier.

The best S. Indian averages a were:—Travancore—Fairfield Estate 8d, Pambanar Estate 5 3-4d, Bon Ami Estate 5 3-4d.

Nilgiries—Newhope Estate 5 1 4d per lb.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	dull
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	Easier
2 1/2 per cent Consols	91 5/8
3 per cent Rentes	....
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13/16
Bar silver	27 3/10

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, July 18 1905.

1 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Church Gate Sands to-day Tuesday, the 18th instant from 7 a.m.
2 Recruit drill will be held to-day Tuesday, the 18th instant, at the Town Hall from 5·30 p.m. and there will be an Assault-at-Arms Class on the same occasion.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay July 13, 1905.

1. The annual regimental prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 26th instant at p.m.

Officers commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the prize giving there will be a short dance.

Admission to the prize giving this year will be by tickets for all, except ladies and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who must attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

2 A list of the winners of the Commandant's prizes is now ready and may be seen at Head Quarters.

3 The Miniature Rifle Range at Head-Quarters is available for practice daily, except Sundays until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows—From 1-30 to 3 p m and 4-30 to 9 p m.

4 Extract from India Army Orders No 328 dated 22nd May, 1905 is published for information:—

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern of khaki drill frock for British troops in which a rolled collar has been adopted and a pleat down the back.

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their khaki coats to Head Quarters as soon as possible for alterations.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain.
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	10	10	76
Total plague deaths to date	304,205	259,153	
Same date last year	8	7	79

THE Luxembourg Gardens, in Paris, have just been the scene of a remarkable effort at lifesaving among birds. A pigeon which had been caught by a piece of wire managed to break away with a piece of the wire attached to his leg, and this, getting fast in the twigs of a branch on which he perched, caught him short as he flew off, and caused him to hang head downwards, fluttering helplessly. For two hours, as the bird hung thus suspended, another pigeon, seeing his comrade's predicament, pecked unceasingly, but vainly, at the wire entanglement, in the effort to break it. Somewhat tardily, persons walking below noticed the tragedy that was in progress, and then a gardener rescued the bird, which has become quite exhausted by its struggles.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Shoothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

PETER—July 7, at Mertinga, South Sylhet, Elizabeth Walker, the beloved wife of James Peter.

WRIGHT—June 12, at Glasgow, N B Agnes Dickson, wife of W R Wright, of Bedford and Calcutta.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 0-5m., 0·48a. Low water, 5-49m., 6-52p.
Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Exchange Room, Colaba 4-30 p.m.
Association Football, Y. M. C. A. vs. Government Telegraph.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Seychelles per extra s. s. "Nuddea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-day.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—There is no trace of rain as yet in Bhownagar where great anxiety prevails the total rainfall being 77 cents only, up-to-date, and the spectre of famine is staring at us now. If the rain continues to hold off, there will be endless difficulty in the way of obtaining water.

A NEW MAHOMEDAN BARRISTER.—Mr. Taebally Rajabally Paliwalla has passed the final examination for the Bar held in London recently. Mr. Taebally was born at Udepur in Meniad, but his family at present reside in Bombay for trade purposes. Of all the native candidates who passed at the examination Mr. Taebally Rajabally Paliwalla came out first and in the order of merit in the whole list his name comes 7th. He is the first Barrister in his community.

A CHARGE OF TRESPASS.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, fined one Abdul Rahim Abdul Kader, a Mahomedan, Rs. 20 for trespass, at about seven o'clock on Sunday morning in the bed room of Mrs. G. Smith in the Gymkhana Chambers. Inspector Bodley prosecuted. The accused first tried to hide himself when he was seen by the complainant's ayah. The accused being questioned by her and her mistress made contradictory statements. He was then handed over to the police.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF ARMS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kaikobad N. Mody of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Kaniram Premji, a Rajput, with importing arms into Bombay without a license. The accused came to Bombay on Saturday from Jeypore, bringing with him a sword and a country-made rifle. He alighted at the Charni Road Station and as he had no license for the possession of arms, he was arrested. The accused pleaded that he had come from Jeypore, where it was not necessary to take a license for possessing arms and he did not know that one was required in Bombay. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5 and ordered the arms to be confiscated.

THEFT OF A BILLIARD CLOTH.—Yesterday morning Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, convicted and sentenced Dhondu Raiba, a peon in the employ of Messrs John Roberts and Co., to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for having committed the theft of a piece of billiard cloth valued at about Rs. 30. The accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman on duty at Marine Lines, when the cloth was found on his person. He offered the policeman a four-anna piece to buy him over, but the policeman declined the offer. Mr. W. Jack, manager of the Company, identified the property as belonging to the Company. Inspector Bodley, prosecuted. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

THE OLD SECRETARIAT PROPERTIES.—Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, offered again for sale by public auction, yesterday afternoon, on the premises, subject to reserved prices, the extensive free hold property situated in Apollo Street, Bouce Lane, Tamarind Lane, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, known as the Old Secretariat, the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in 1883 from Government. The whole property comprises about 12 115 square yards and consists of five buildings and two pieces of vacant land. The whole property was in the first instance put up in one lot and the sale started with a bid of Rs. 9,25,000 which rose to Rs. 9,50,000 only. But as this offer was below the reserved price, the sale of the whole property in one lot was withdrawn. The sale of the first lot out of the seven lots, in which the whole property was divided, was then started with a bid of two lakhs, which rose by bids of Rs. 5 000 each to Rs. 3 10 000. This offer, too, was below the reserved price and the sale of this lot was withdrawn. Further sales were then postponed.

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.—Sakina, a Mahomedan woman, residing on the second floor of a house at Upper Duncan Road, was returning to her room from the street on Sunday night, when near the staircase leading to the second floor, she was accosted by four persons named Latiff, Equal, Kadur and Kasee, a woman. Latiff made an improper proposal to her, which she refused. Whereupon he dragged her into his room which is next to hers and there it was alleged, No. 2 seized her hands and knocked her down while No. 1 sat on her chest and was about to cut off her nose with a knife, when No. 2 asked him not to cut it off, but to bit it off. Upon this No. 1 bit off about half an inch of her nose. It was further stated that accused Nos. 3 and 4 shut the door of the room and stood watching outside, while Nos. 1 and 2 committed the alleged offence inside the room. The assailants then decamped. The Police had the injured woman conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment. Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 have been arrested.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledge with thanks the following donations etc., for the months of April, May and June :— General J. E. C. Branco Rs. 15; Mrs. Jeffries Rs. 5; Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbuck Vaidya Rs. 10; Anonymous Rs. 5; and Mr. Purshotam Harjiwandass Rs. 25 and sweets, The late Mr. Harishanker Raghoonath, clothes for idols, 112 dhotars 78 caps and a feast; Mr. Dayal Narsi, a feast and Messrs. Laljee Thakershi, Devchand Raojee, Harjee Mooljee Luxmidass Gordhandass, Mr. Pandoo Raojee, new Modikhana grain merchants and Messrs. Gangjee Naushi, Anandjee Jutha, Tala Dhana, Khetoo Nagpal, Vershi Virpal, Lavjee Sejpal, Kanjee, Damjee, Virjee Maloo, Keshavjie Manekchand, Bharmal Visar, Karamshi Chotha, Tokershi Mooljie, Vasanjee Amoolakh, Kamalshi Bhikha, Devshi Meghraj, Jivandass Bawabhai, and Dharamshi Mooljee, sweets and fruit.

SAILANA NOTES.—Our correspondent, writing from Sailana on the 14th instant, says :—The total rainfall up to date has been about ten inches, and more is expected. Sowing operations in the fields have been almost finished. The rates for grains in the market are consequently going down by degrees. The weather is cold and a south-westerly wind is blowing. The fields and open places about the town present a beautiful green and refreshing appearance. The cattle are in good condition as they have been able to feed on fresh green grass. The temperature remains 75° degrees Fahr. and in the evening registers 79. Mr. Bhagvantsingji the Kotada Thakore Sahib under Sailana, returned from Indore this morning. He went there a fortnight ago on some private business.—The Daly College at Indore is to be vigorously extended and it will be ready for the Central India princes in a couple of years. The Government of India have sanctioned about six lakhs of rupees towards the construction and upkeep of the College and prominent Chiefs of Central India have also offered good donations. In the compound of the Daly College a Hindu temple is to be erected for religious service by the Kumars of Thakores, who are studying at the College.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Captain C. F. Osborne, which arrived in harbour to-day from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool reports having experienced fine weather until running into the monsoon, which was very strong with high sea, between longitude 56 degree East to 64 degree East and then moderated to arrival in port.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, MONDAY 17th, July.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton, plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for cotton. Food-grains doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Unusually hot. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Broach.—Bright, cloudy at intervals. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaum.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start except Bhavnagar State where rain is much needed generally.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Rain much needed generally, Cotton sowing begun.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Seasonable.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing backward. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	21 52	24 01	20 9	15 96
Monday 17th July	0 12	0 11	0 0	0 05
Total	20 61	31 14	20 9	16 01
Total fall to 17th July '04	27 90	31 12	30 06	23 62
Total fall to 17th July '03	17 01	31 95	31 74	11 55

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	16th July and 17th July, Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	0

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·415	WNW	1[illegible]	92·1	86·4	6[illegible]	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·437	NW	9	91·8	87·2	86	....	0·00	0·13
Muscat	29·46[illegible]	Calm	3	107·2	9[illegible]·0	42	....	0·00	0·20
Aden (29th)	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....
Lahore	29·513	W	1	89·4	76·2	[illegible]	....	3·74	− 1·[illegible]3
Sirsa	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....
Delhi	29·519	NW	3	88·2	78.3	79	....	6·26	−1·93
Agra	29·506	SW	4	89·0	78·9	79	0·0[illegible]	4·25	− 3·65
Cawnpore	29·535	Calm	1	88·3	75·7	7[illegible]	0·74	6·35	− 1·8[illegible]
Allahabad	29·5 6	WSW	3	80·7	7[illegible]·1	91	1·12	10·64	− 1·05
Jhansi	29·552	WSW	6	95·7	80·7	79	....	5·55	− 6·65
Jacobabad	29·495	ENE	6	10[illegible]·[illegible]	85·6	60	....	[illegible]·4	− 0·59
Karachi	29·51[illegible]	SW	14	91·9	8[illegible]·3	76	....	0·13	− 2·34
Jeypore	29·567	WSW	5	96·[illegible]	79·1	61	....	0·64	− 5·29
Ajmere	29·[illegible]80	SW	0	92·[illegible]	79·0	79	....	1·30	− 4·32
Deesa	29·610	SSW	17	91·1	79·0	8[illegible]	0·03	3·58	− 3·10
Ahmedabad	29·[illegible]91	SW	7	95·[illegible]	80·1	76	....	6·7[illegible]	− 5·78
Bhuj	29·50	SW	23	90·[illegible]	80·0	7[illegible]	....	2·34	− 2·42
Jamnagar	29·591	SSW	25	95·1	81·3	6[illegible]	....	2·72	− 5·81
Dwarka	29·5[illegible]6	SW	20	80·[illegible]	80·3	89	0·03	1·76	....
Rajkot	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....
Bhavnagar Para.	29·617	SW	18	97·3	81·[illegible]	[illegible]	....	0·83	− 6·[illegible]4
Veraval	29·650	SSW	12	83·[illegible]	81·3	90	....	4·45	− 3·32
Neemuch	29·618	WSW	19	89·[illegible]	74·7	[illegible]9	....	3·35	− 5·37
Indore	29·[illegible]19	W	10	87·[illegible]	[illegible]3·6	78	....	15·59	+ 4·94
Saugor	29·[illegible]05	WNW	10	89·9	75·1	76	0·02	[illegible]·65	−11·31
Jubbulpore	29·613	WNW	5	87·[illegible]	75·6	78	....	17·[illegible]9	− 1·34
Hoshangabad	29·617	SSW	5	9[illegible]·1	7[illegible]·[illegible]	8[illegible]	0·02	17·31	+ 3·24
Khandwa	29·645	W	1	91·2	76·1	71	....	11·85	− 1·85
Raipur	29·624	SW	9	85·6	72·9	84	0·17	12·17	− 3·00
Nagpur	29·6[illegible]5	WSW	8	91·2	75·1	7[illegible]	0·17	18·24	+ 2·38
Amraoti	29·[illegible]69	W	11	93·2	77·0	77	....	9·0[illegible]	− 2·83
Akola	29·[illegible]69	NW	13	91·9	75·9	6[illegible]	....	7·76	− 2·40
Surat	29·650	WSW	13	83·0	78·6	92	0·18	10·01	− 8·43
Malegaon	29·673	WSW	13	83·[illegible]	74·0	84	0·09	5·17	− 1·75
Bombay	29·70[illegible]	WSW	13	87·[illegible]	78·9	85	0·37	15·81	−18·81
Poona	29·718	W	17	85·0	72·4	8[illegible]	0·04	9·61	+ 1·65
Ahmednagar	29·735	WSW	12	87·9	71·0	[illegible]6	0·01	5·44	− 1·15
Aurangabad	29·692	SW	15	88·8	72·2	74	....	4·24	....
Sholapur	29·72[illegible]	WSW	15	89·8	75·0	69	0·05	3·56	− 0·77
Ratnagiri	29·7[illegible]6	WSW	12	85·8	79·[illegible]	85	0·1[illegible]	20·41	−28·16
Bijapur	29·715	W	15	91·4	71·[illegible]	81	....	1·93	− 2·16
Belgaum	29·77[illegible]	WSW	2[illegible]	74·8	68·3	93	0·[illegible]2	8·24	− 7·00
Mormugoa	29·773	N	14	87·5	82·4	7[illegible]	....	30·74	− 3·45
Karwar	29·783	WSW	7	84·7	77·0	74	0·45	41·14	−12·32
Mangalore	29·81[illegible]	WNW	8	87·[illegible]	72·0	9[illegible]	3·75	6[illegible]·76	+ 6·94
Calicut	29·819	Calm	5	85·2	73·7	94	1·6[illegible]	45·[illegible]8	− 5·04
Cochin	29·86[illegible]	ENE	..	86·3	[illegible]7·7	86	1·1[illegible]	31·00	− 9·22
Bangalore	29·823	WSW	12	84·3	68·3	88	0·8[illegible]	4·44	− 0·68
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·713	W	9	[illegible]6·4	74·7	70	....	2·45	− 4·85
Masulipatam	29·686	WSW	10	93·7	82·[illegible]	7[illegible]	....	6·53	− 2·09
Bellary	29·732	WSW	10	95·0	75·2	63	....	3·65	− 1·07
Cuddapa	29·738	W	[illegible]	100·2	79·9	6[illegible]	....	4·79	− 0·50
Madras	29·728	WSW	9	100·[illegible]	79·0	67	....	1·96	− 2·05
Coimbatore	29·813	WSW	12	89·4	70·1	86	....	1·55	− 0·67
Trichinopoly	29·768	W	8	100·1	77·8	59	....	1·78	− 0·25
Nagapatam	29·747	NNW	8	101·[illegible]	80·[illegible]	65	....	0·0	− 1·88
Colombo	29.835	W	8	87·0	79.0	85	0·08	4·96	− 6·12

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H.=0·15 (13·20); G. T. H.=0·11 (20·91); St. G. H.=0·11 (20·15); C. P.=0 37 (15·81).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole of the reporting area. It is normal or slightly in its defect in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Mangalore, Calicut and Bangalore and above it elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly on the Malabar Coast and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and at Khandwa and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The day temperature is from 5° to 11° in excess of normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain has fallen along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay, while Madras, Bangalore, Surat, Nagpur and Saugor report light showers. The heaviest falls are 2·77" at Mangalore and 2·05" at Calicut.

Weather.—Monsoon appears to be strengthening on the Malabar Coast and rain is to be expected there and also to the north of Karwar up to Bombay. The general weather conditions being weak, scattered rain is only likely in other districts.

Weather during the week ending 15th July in the Trades Region :—

Mauritius.—Pressure was fairly normal. Wind was east-south-east and 9 miles an hour. Rain amounting to 0·12" had fallen.

Zanzibar.—Pressure had been normal. Wind was southerly and 11 miles an hour. No rain fell.

Seychelles.—Pressure was about ·02" in excess of normal. Wind was south-easterly and 11 miles an hour. Rain amounting to 0·13" fell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THINKING That wearing any old shoddy material will keep you cool in the hot days we are now experiencing is a fallacy which has caused more than one to regret the thought. Cottons and shoddy are dangerous materials to wear. They fail to absorb moisture, afford no protection, are dear in the end, and give no satisfaction.

KNOWING that pure wool is the best, cheapest, and most comfortable wearing apparel one can possibly have has caused many to bless nature for providing it. Pure Wool absorbs moisture, keeps away damp and heat, and is most soothing and comfortable to the skin, which has quite enough to bear without being troubled by non-hygienic productions.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

W. E THOMSON.—We can insert no more of your letters until satisfied as to your identity.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1905.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

THE new number of the "Century Magazine" gives the first of a promised series of papers on Electric Railways of which we are, we hope, soon to have experience. Says the editor, in introducing the articles,—whose author is Mr. Frank J. Sprague, former President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers—the development of the trolley and other forms of electric traction is one of the most significant phenomena of our time. Its commercial and social importance is beyond computation. In the United States there are few communities that are not practically concerned in some method of its employment, present or prospective. In New York city alone above eighty million dollars is about to be invested in trunk line terminals, made possible by electric power. Meantime there is a widespread agitation for the municipal ownership and of operation of street railways. Mr. Sprague is the engineer who first made the experiment of an electric street railway. It was in Richmond, Virginia, and he "brought together the best features of all the systems which had been devised, applied to motive power the fundamental principles which he had learned in building electric-light plants and establishing stationary motors, added new and simple, but effective, methods of motor control and suspension, and in general worked out a well-defined system, the essential features of which have not been changed in the seven years which have elapsed since he installed the first practical electric railroad in the United States." Attempts had been made previously to this, but all resulted in commercial failure, for the source of power in each case was a primary battery, either carried on the car or supplying a current through rails or a wire, and all the motors were constructed on the crudest lines. The first practical commercial machine for continuous current operation was produced in 1870, but further time elapsed before reversibility of function was discovered, and we had the electrical transmission of energy by the use of two similar machines, one to be driven by power and to generate electricity and other to receive electricity and to develope mechanical power.

Reviewing the early years of commercial work, Mr. Sprague tells us that the development of the house of Siemens of Berlin in building dynamos for electric lighting and other purposes naturally soon tended to investigations into the transmission of power, and in 1879 the first electric railway, which took current from a stationary dynamo, used a modern motor and carried passengers, was put in operation at the Berlin Exhibition. The line was a third of a mile long. The locomotive drew three small cars having a capacity of about twenty people and attained a speed of about eight miles an hour. From this small beginning did electric railways grow. Inventors became active and there was a race among them for first place. It was opportunity which led Mr. Sprague into the railroad field. While a midshipman in the United States Navy, he became interested in various electrical inventions and during 1879-81 was active in experiments with dynamo electric machines. While at the Crystal Palace electrical exhibition, he became impressed with a belief in the possibility of operating the underground railway electrically. He explains that he first considered the use of the main and working conductors, the latter of moderate size and carried between the tracks, the return circuit being completed by the traffic rails; but later noting the complications of switches on certain sections of the road he conceived the idea of a car moving between two planes which were to be the terminals of a constant potential generating system, the driving motor to complete the circuit between them. For practical application the lower of the plane was to be replaced by the running track and all switches and sidings and the upper one by rigid conductors supported by the roof of the tunnel and following the centre lines of all tracks and switches, contact to be made with a self-adjusting trolley wheel carried on the car roof over the centre of a truck. "Although" says Mr. Sprague "I did not apply for a patent on the latter idea until three years later, and was then partly beaten by Mr. Van Depoele—my return to the United States being the earliest permissible date of reference—I have always felt that this was really the forerunner of the modern trolley or at least that Van Depoele and I had independently and almost simultaneously made similar inventions."

Van Depoele's first commercial installation was made in 1885 on the South Bend, Indiana Railway, where five small cars were operated. It was followed by one at Minneapolis where an electric car took the place of the steam locomotive, as is proposed on the Suburban line along Queen's road in Bombay. Then, came installations at other Canadian and United States cities. Sprague joined Edisons, but leaving them in 1884 started the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company,—a quaint little corporation; for it had a hundred thousand dollars nominal, but no cash capital. He made a contract with it by which virtually all its capital stock was issued to himself on his agreement to assign patents and inventions, conduct experimental work and pay himself the munificent sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per year salary. Mr Johnson of Edisons financed him and success came immediately after the Philadelphia Exhibition where Sprague's motors attracted attention. Mr. Sprague gives us technical descriptions of the motors and the improvements effected, which the scientist will read with interest, perhaps also with profit. Some idea of the early progress made may be gathered from the statement that, whereas in 1887, eight years after, Siemens made the Berlin exhibit, nine installations had sprung up in Europe and ten in the States with an aggregate of less than sixty miles of track and about a hundred motors and cars. These were characterised by the utmost diversity of practice, high and low pressures, traffic rail conductors and conduits, third rail and side, with rail return, slotted overhead to wires and single and double travellers on them and upward pressing arms carried on the cars. Science, says Mr. Prague, was then in a chaotic state and commercial success on a large scale, involving radical departures in practice, was needed to focus the advantages of electric traction, even then thrusting themselves into prominence. It came, and rapid progress followed—progress which Mr. Prague undertakes to review in a later article.



SPECIALISTS IN THE NURSERY.

A CONTEMPORARY at home has asked why should not Public schools be differentiated, some professedly specialising in a literary education and others in modern subjects? This seems to be the old question of "classical" and "modern" for any school course, that is, to be of the slightest use in after life must contain a large percentage of literary training. Presumably what the writer of the article wants is a hard and fast definition of schools as "classical" or "modern," doing away with the present system, which enables a boy to be well-grounded in both branches for the first few years of his school life and to specialise in the later. We fail to see how any advantage could be obtained by the inauguration of such a system. Despite the discussions which have taken place in the two great Universities at home on the desirability of retaining Greek as a compulsory subject, only a very small percentage of those who are in a position to give an authoritative opinion say that the time spent by a boy, who subsequently devotes his life to scientific or commercial pursuits, in learning a little Greek is wasted. There are many reasons why specialising is to be deprecated in school life. Foremost of these is that a boy under such a system, as that advocated in the "Church Times," would be handicapped by having either to choose a profession before coming to even the earliest years of discretion, and when he must necessarily know little or nothing of life, or to leave the choosing to parents who are equally unable to properly map out a son's career. Almost every boy between the years of eight and eleven thinks that the only profession in the world worth consideration is engineering. About ninety-five per cent of these change their opinions in the next two years. It is difficult enough to foresee the eventual occupation of a boy who has left school and decided on a profession. Very many indeed find what, from the outside seemed so desirable, is by no means suited to them and change to an occupation which promises a better chance of success. The medical student may become a man of letters, the city clerk—there is an admirable example of this in the case of Mr Talbot Kelly—an artist, and the engineer a clergyman. Such transitions are not rare and are often followed by great success in the new career, yet if we are to have schools specialising in modern and classical subjects, instead of teaching both, the boy who has started out to become one thing will never be able to give it up because his training will have been too narrow to admit of a change. We should have a world divided into two sections neither understanding the other. Modern life requires that a man shall know something more than his own occupation and even though that knowledge may not be very deep, it will prove a valuable asset to him in life. The specialist must be the result of the choice of a full mind, and it will be a bad day for the nation when the old system of teaching is abolished to make way for what would most resemble the present day technical school, without having its advantages.

COTTON GROWING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN interesting report has been published by the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute on the cotton grown in the South African colonies. A variety grows wild in the low country of the Transvaal and is cultivated by the natives in the northern and eastern districts. Experiments also are being carried out by the Transvaal Department of Agriculture, and samples of American, Egyptian and Indian cotton seed have been distributed to farmers for carrying out trials on small plots. The labour question offers some difficulty to the establishment of a cotton industry, but this side of the matter is said to be receiving careful attention. Samples of six different kinds of cotton have been forwarded to the Imperial Institute, where they have been examined, and they have also been submitted to commercial experts for valuation. With the exception of one sample grown at Malelane Eastern Transvaal, all the cotton came from Zoutpansberg district, which produced the sample on which the best report is given. This particular sample was grown on the eastern slope of the Woodbush mountain. The cotton was cream-coloured, soft to the touch, and 1·4 to 1·6 inches long. The brokers reported that the staple was long and strong, but lacking in silkiness, and that the product was of a high grade worth about 7 1/2d. per pound. The Malelane sample was stated not to be indigenous to the colony, but was nevertheless found to be growing wild in several of the warmer districts. The staple is described as harsh, course and short, and it was valued at 5d. per pound. Of the other Zoutpansberg samples, one described as cream-coloured, harsh to the touch, of good strength, and from 1 to 1·2 inches long was reported by the brokers to be clean, of good colour, and short, rough staple.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on 16th July, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

THE ammunition for the new quick-firing field guns will be made at the Cossipore factory, which is being enlarged for this purpose.

THE additional expenditure involved by the appointment of an Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories, in India, will be about Rs. 46,000 per annum.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the re-assessment of the Rohtak district, and the appointment of a Settlement Officer from the 1st October to carry out the operations.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th June 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 301,308 mds. and Rs. 65,646 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 3rd June, amounted to Rs. 4,991, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 254. Total earnings from 1st January to 3rd June, were Rs. 94,926, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs 4,768.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 3rd June, amounted to Rs. 2,372, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 395. Total earnings from 1st January to 3rd June, were Rs. 48,377, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,846.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 3rd June amounted to Rs. 2,805, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 8,083. Total earning from 1st January to 3rd June were Rs. 4,79,277 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,16,170.

THERE are sermons in stones, and a moral to be read even from prison walls. The Punjab Jail Report bears eloquent testimony to Thomas Atkins' law-abiding character. Among the 37,237 admissions during the last year there were only 8 European soldiers, a fact which, the Inspector-General of Prisons says, "speaks well for the standard of conduct among the large British garrison in the Punjab."

INFORMATION has been received that N. and S. batteries (1st Brigade), R. H. A.; and the 78th, 81st and 82nd Batteries (10th Brigade), R. F. A., from South Africa, together with the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers from Mauritius, will arrive at Bombay on the 9th February, 1906. The 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment will leave Bombay for South Africa on the 16th February, 1906. The 4th Hussars will probably leave Bombay for Durban about the middle of October.

AN important movement is being organised for the restoration to efficiency for vessels of considerable size of all the neglected waterways of Central France. Some half-dozen departments and more than three times that number of important towns, are taking an active part in the movement. Among the departments concerned are those of the Allier, Cher, Nievre, Indre Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire. It is hoped, by the strong pressure of unanimous public opinion throughout the region, to induce the State to give such assistance as will ensure the undertaking of the work.

THE festival of St. John's Eve, with which all visitors to Rome are acquainted, has an almost unique archæological interest as reproducing in the twentieth century one of the pagan festivals of ancient Rome. On the night of June 24th, the Romans offered to Ceres propitiatory sacrifices for the harvest, lighting huge fires and making as much noise as possible to exercise the evil spirits and harpies that were believed to wield a malign influence on the fruits of the earth. And the Romans of to-day, in the year of grace 1905, on the eve of St. John, which falls on June 24th still frolic about the streets all night with blazing torches and songs and horseplay. A clearer illustration of Christianity grafted on to paganism, and perpetuating its externals through nearly 2,000 years could scarcely be imagined.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

BULLETS!

LONDON, SEPT 3.

I CANNOT, for obvious reasons, steal a pawnbroker's sign for my head line, but I can manifest my unconquerable love of a jest by dating my letter precisely as I like. Besides being so dreadfully quaint you know, it enables me to fox anything I have no knowledge of, and to mystify my readers as to when these things really took place. I shall be packing up in another week or two in readiness to accompany their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to your delightful country, but to-morrow I am to go with the King to Hampstead Heath, that wonderful and interesting place.

Which reminds me, you will, perhaps, have marvelled at my silence, and doubtless my readers have been led to many a wrong conclusion through not having the benefit of my guidance. Well, the fact is, I accompanied the Kaiser to Morocco, waltzed over to France to reassure the President, went with the Queen to Athens, spent some time at Tsarko Seloe, trying to starch the Tsar's backbone, and finally tripped across to Norway to endeavour to persuade the Norwegians they had better stick to my old friend and fag at Eton, King Oscar, the venerable head of the House of Bernadotte. So, you see my time has been fairly well occupied. I asked both Nicholas and Oscar what they thought of the Kitchener affair. Nicholas had not read it, for he merely pricked up his ears and ejaculated "Chercher?" with a note of interrogation after it, whilst Oscar replied: "There are two Kitcheners in your Army List and seven Kitchens." That such indifference—to events which fill whole pages in the columns in Indian journals—should prevail in Royal Palaces I could scarcely believe, so I must beg you put both monarchs on your Free List. Anyhow, I led them both to say rude things of Brodrick. As you know I don't like Sinjun; he was once impolite to me in the House.

Now to my three nautches—two of one kind, one of two. Do not think your Pigmus has grown frivolous. Supposing you had been overworked tutoring monarchs in High Politics for the past three months, would you not welcom a little frivolity? Well, as Pepys, the whilom Secretary of an ancestor of mine, might have said: "Late on Tuesday I betook me and took the ladies of my family to Oxford for Commem." There were three and twenty of us, all told, and each one is more homely than her senior. The night was fine enough, not more than ten inches of rain fell in three hours; but the girls wanted a trap, Trap, quotha! There were three and twenty, the lightest twelve-stun, to be accommodated in a trap? All the livery stables of Cambridge could not have carried them. Did I say Cambridge? Well, I meant Oxford, I think; but I am not quite sure which University it was. No matter I told the girls all the quality would walk and that those who went in carriages were merely the "hoi polloi" from the outskirts. "Ah!" said Angelina, bless her, "they count for nothing." They did not notice, but the people afoot were all going in the wrong direction for the dance at Whatdye-Collem College. Still we got there. An old lady found dry hose and buskins for thirteen of the girls. Very civil young men indicated the direction of the cloakrooms—one for the ladies and two for the gentlemen. Naturally I mistook the ladies' for mine own, and was promptly hauled back by the coat-tails, but not until I had slipped off my jemimas and exchanged them for an excellent pair of pumps belonging to somebody's mamma, my own having been worn to the uppers during the walk. Nobody noticed, so back to the ladies—or the majority of them—for some got lost in the illuminated cloisters or under the quadrangular quad covered over within a yawning awning.

The dancing saloon was lovely. I wonder if it was built for the purpose. I made my entry gowned and hooded. It occasioned remark. No one could identify my hood which was lined with the Stuart hunting tartan and edged with tulle and chiffon. "This is not a fancy dress dance" said one. And with that, through the instrumentality of some officious personage who was said to be an undergrad, I was fired out. I succeeded in creeping in again with the orchestra and the conductor Monsieur Ans, anxious to select his programme with the utmost care, consulted me, and I gave him an exact copy of the programme played at the ball given to celebrate the betrothal—which I brought about—of the Grand Duke of Specklemburg and the Princess Sossinger of Pumpernickel. The stewards were all as good as could be. They introduced everybody they didn't know to everybody they had never met, and then betook themselves to the buffets where they acquitted themselves like Spartans—and so did I, until three of them towed me into the ball room again and presented me to seven of my own daughters who were sitting in a row against the wall and seemingly dissatisfied about something. I intimated that it was good to rest a little after the long walk, but this kindly remark infuriated them so much that I withdrew to avoid a display of unfiliality. There is nothing I dislike so much as a scene. Finally, it occurred to me that perhaps they might like a dance, so I inveigled a handful of youths with the promise of shooting over my Sabine farm, in the fall—omitting to mention that all the game had disappeared during my absence abroad—and they danced the girls into good humour—all save the three who had got lost in the cloisters.

Next night the ball was at Thingummy College. To save our clothes this time we walked in tennis kit and sat down to change on the grass in the quadrangles. We had plenty of times to dress, for there had been a strike among the workmen and we helped to put things to rights. When I say "I," I mean "we," all but the two who were lost the previous night and an old aunt who had gone in search of them and was missing too. Well-behaved we were of course. The decorum of Commemoration Balls in these days is all that could be desired, at least by those who do not know how to have a good time. Still we romped in the Lancers and rollicked in the D'Alberts, but it was easily accounted for. There was a little more spirit and perhaps a few more sandwiches than at the previous night's show. The belated workmen had left their beer about and the light wines were more potent. Some of the labels had got mixed.

After that we went to be photographed. It cracked the lens, a second and yet a third. So the middle-aged men got outside the picture and the middle-aged ladies were put in the background. The new lens stood. When all was over, I heard one of the ladies who had been put in the back row remark that the blondes seemed to bear fatigue better than the brunettes. She was looking straight at Gloriana as she said it. "Gloriana's hair is perhaps not sun-kissed" said he to whom the remark was addressed. It was mean, but true. Moreover her lovely pink complexion had come off in streaks, I know. I pay for both. But of this not a word to my wife. She suspects nothing.

As the church-clock struck six I was outside the Sheldonian. So was Gloriana. She was in a domino. I wore a mask. I had taken her hand when the Vice-Chancellor appeared. We fled. I have not seen her since, but fear she lies among the lilies in the Cherwell river. I do not know for certain. But I still have hopes. I did not go in search of her, as finding Dr. Merry had his arm in a sling and therefore had no chance of being epigrammatic I offered to make the speech for him. Poor old man, he merely stared at me. He would not have dared when he was a lower form boy at Cheltenham. But Public Orators do give themselves airs at times. So throwing off my disguise I joined the crowd of undergrads and helped them make remarks. Some one said that their witticisms were few, jejune and misplaced. Evidently they did not hear mine or, if they did, the observation was merely prompted by jealousy.

(Concluded on page 6.)

RUSSIA'S DUAL MISFORTUNE.

STERN MEASURES AT ODESSA.

Peasants Disaffected.

SAKHALIN OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 16.

Reuter wires from Odessa that the authorities are acting severely to repress the peasant disturbances at Kherson.

One thousand and sixty have been arrested in the district of Paruino. The prisoners have been terribly beaten by the Cossacks and two succumbed. The drastic measures are apparently effective.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Official news published at Tokio states that eighty prisoners and five guns were captured at Dalineye.

The losses were seventy Japanese killed and wounded and 160 Russians.

The victory ensures the complete occupation of southern Sakalin by the Japanese.

ANOTHER ZEMSTVOS CONGRESS.

The Police Ignored.

Despite the official prohibition, preparations for another important Zemstvos Congress at Moscow on the 19th inst., are proceeding. The Committee are ignoring the Police.

CURZON-KITCHENER CONTROVERSY.

Statement by Mr. Broderick.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Brodrick said that the Government had accepted the recommendations of Lord Curzon regarding the working of the new scheme of Army administration. These do not contravene the provisions of Mr. Brodrick's despatch. Mr. Broderick expressed his satisfaction at the agreement between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon.

FOUNDERED SUBMARINE AT LAKE BISERTA.

King Edward's Sympathy for the Victims.

King Edward has sent a magnificent wreath for the funeral of the victims who were lost in the French submarine "Farfadet" in Lake Biserta which was raised yesterday.

THE CASE OF M. BOUGOUIN.

The Mikado has pardoned M. Bougouin and the interpreter Naki, but it is understood that M. Bougouin returns permanently to France.

THE GROUNDING OF A MESSAGERIE STEAMER.

Reuter wires from Aden that it was the Annam and not the Caldonien which stranded at Zaila.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 16.

England and Spain will join the Morocco Conference provided the programme is communicated to them in advance.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Martial Law Threatened.

The Foreign Consuls in Crete have interviewed the insurgent leaders and declared that while the rebellious movement is continued, it is impossible to modify the status of the island. They promised to introduce the widest reforms and demanded that the insurgents should lay down their arms for fifeeen days, otherwise they might be forced to apply martial law in the island.

M. DEROULEDE'S CO-EXILES.

M. De Lursaluces, one of M. Deroulede's co-exiles has returned to Paris.

SIR A. MACDONNELL'S ILLNESS.

Sir Antony Macdonnell has undergone a severe internal operation.

ANOTHER POLAR EXPEDITION.

Commander Peary has sailed from New York in a specially constructed steamer named the Roosevelt with two years' supplies. The attempt is to be made to reach the Pole via Smith Sound.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 17

The death is announced of General Sir Henry Trotter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 16.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the English Mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NEW RULES OF ADMISSION AND PROMOTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The following regulations for the appointment to, and promotion in, the Supply and Transport Corps and method of applying the new regulations to officers who have already been appointed to the Corps have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—

(A) Future Admissions :—

(1) Officers with not less than three or more than ten, years' army service will be eligible for admission.

(2) Officers with less than nine years' service shall, on appointment, be graded in the 6th class according to dates of their commissions or according to army rank when the dates of commissions are identical.

(3) Officers with not less than nine years' army service shall, on appointment, be graded in 5th class according to the dates of their commissions.

(4) Officers of 6th class shall be promoted to 5th class after nine years' army service and those of 5th class to 4th class on completing 13 years' army service subject to the proviso that no officers admitted under these rules shall be promoted to 4th class until all officers with five years' service in the Supply and Transport Corps when the new rules come into force have been promoted to that class.

(5) The periods of service in fourth and higher classes to remain as now, viz :—4 years in 4th class ; 5 years in 3rd class ; 5 years in 2nd class.

(6) Officers of British service, provided they are serving in India and have done at least one year's actual service in India, and officers of Army Service Corps are eligible for appointment under the same conditions as regards admission, position, pay promotion and liability to reversion during the first five years if found unsuitable etc., as officers of the Indian Army. Such officers will be required to pass language test by the lower standard within two years and by the higher standard within five years of appointment ; at the expiration of five years they will, if recommended, be transferred to the Indian Army for employment in the Corps.

(7) The names of any officers of British Service appointed to the Corps will ordinarily appear in India Army Orders within a fortnight of their being taken from regimental duty.

(8) Officers of Army Service Corps, who are detailed for a term of service of five years with the Corps, will be subject to the above conditions, except that they will not be required to pass the language test by the higher standard as they will revert to Army Service Corps at the end of their term of service.

(B) Present members of the Corps :—

(9) Officers with less than five years' service in the Corps on the date the proposals come into force will be graded according to dates of their commissions ; those with not less than nine years' army service on that date being graded in 5th class and those with less than nine years' army service on that date in 6th class, subject to the proviso that no officer with less than five years' service in the Corps on the date the proposals come into force will be graded above officers who have five years' service in the Supply and Transport Corps on that date.

(10) Officers with less than five years' service in the Corps when the proposals come into force shall receive promotion to the higher grades as laid down in clauses (4) and (5) for "future admissions."

(11) An officer with less than five years' service in the Corps when the proposals come into force, whose promotion is retarded by the new rules, shall receive the staff pay of each class from the date he would have received it under the present rules ; but no officer with less than five years' service in the Corps on the date the proposals come into force shall be promoted to the 4th class until all officers with five years' service in the Supply and Transport Corps on the date in question have been promoted to that class.

(12) No officer who has five years' service in the Corps when the new rules come into force shall in any way be affected by these rules. The revised rules will only be introduced on funds being made available from the existing budget provision.

SUPREME LEGESLATIVE COUNCIL.

LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT TO BE MADE.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

It is understood that Lord Curzon will make his long awaited statement at the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow upon the subject of the modification he has obtained in the Military reorganisation scheme. Great interest in this matter is taken here and a gallery is expected at the meeting.

The programme of formal business for to-morrow's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council comprises only. (1) the passing of the small Indian Articles of War amendment Bill introduced last Friday, and (2) the introduction by the Hon Mr. Baker of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint.

THE KANCHINJUNGA GLACIERS.

EXPLORING PARTY TO LEAVE DARJEELING.

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

There is now fitting up in Darjeeling an expedition to explore the glaciers of Kanchinjunga. The party consist of Mr. A. Crowley, Dr. Jacob Guillarmod, and Mr. Raymond and Mr. Packe of the Woodlands Hotel Company, whose services have been lent for the occasion.

Doctor Guillarmod and Mr. Crowley are well known climbers and have had some Himalayan experience in Baltistan. The expedition will proceed via the Pamayanchi Jongri over the Kang La to Tseram, above sixteen thousand feet. The formal sanction of the Nepal Durbar is now awaited. It is believed that the exploration is being made at the instance of a private syndicate, and it is hoped that it will beat the record in the way of height.

THE CALCUTTA COURT MARTIAL.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Second Lieutenant Gaye, who during the last four days was arraigned before a general Court Martial in Fort William on charges of misapplication of regimental funds, has been accquitted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Tinley of the Indian Army is appointed A. A. G. on the establishment.

Major Whyte of the 117th Mahrattas is appointed commandant of that Regiment vice Colonel Light, whose tenure is about to expire.

Major Jones is appointed officiating commandant and Major Turner officiating 2nd-in-command of the 20th Deccan Horse vice Colonel McSwiney granted leave of absence.

Approval has been given to the transfer of 2nd Lieutenant Cheape of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant Metcalfe of the 13th Hussars and Lieutenant Trower of the 9th Lancers are permitted to resign their commissions.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Metha presiding.

AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Corporation resumed consideration, section by section, of the amendment of the Municipal Act as drafted by their Committee. At the last meeting the Corporation had passed 15 clauses ; and yesterday they proceeded with the consideration of the remaining clauses.

MAINTENANCE OF DRAINS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that, as recommended by the Committee in clause 16, a section be inserted after section 233 to the effect that save as in sub-section (2) of section 221 every drain which had been constructed, erected or fixed, whether at the expense of the Corporation or not, for the sole benefit of any premises should be maintained in good repair and efficient condition by such owner or by the occupier of such premises and be from time to time flushed, cleansed and emptied by the Commissioner. The Committee, in support of this recommendation, stated :—This sub-section is amended in view of the opinion of the majority of the Committee who hold that although it may be unfair to require owners or occupants to have the drains periodically flushed, cleansed and emptied, still it would be too much to expect that the drains will or can be kept in proper order by the parties themselves, that despite supervision the work will be generally neglected, and that therefore it would be desirable to assign this work to the Municipality, having regard to the importance of the work for the general sanitation of the City.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master suggested that the expense of cleansing, flushing and emptying drains should be borne by the Corporation and that the clause which had been proposed to be inserted after section 223 should be amended accordingly.

The suggestion was accepted and the clause as modified, was adopted.

VENTILATION SHAFTS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Committee in clause 21, the following sub-section be inserted after section 244 of the Act :—"(4) Where the owner of any building or land cut through, opened or otherwise dealt with under sub-section (1) is not the owner of the drain or cesspool intended to be ventilated the Commissioner shall so far as is practicable, reinstate and make good such buildings, and fill in and make good such land, at the expense of the owner of the drain or cesspool."

The Committee stated that this amendment was made in view of the Committee's opinion that there was no reason why the cost in such cases should not be borne by the owner of the drain or cesspool for whose benefit the work was undertaken.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said when the Bill was considered in the first instance the Corporation and the Commissioner agreed that in such cases the cost should be borne by the Corporation. An amendment was accordingly submitted to Government and no objection was raised. But the present Committee had by a majority upset the whole arrangement and proposed to make the owner of the drain or cesspool liable for the cost. Mr. Ibrahim, therefore moved as an amendment that the word "Corporation" be substituted for the words "owner of the drain or cesspool."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

Mr. James Macdonald considered that the individual for whose benefit the work might be done should bear the cost. The Committee was unanimous on this point.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna agreed with the last speaker.

On a division the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's amendment was carried and clause 21 as amended was accepted.

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER CLOSETS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that, as recommended by the Committee in clause 23, three sections be substituted for sections 247 and 248 of the Act, regarding the construction of water-closets and privies. The first of these three sections was as follows :— '246 A. (1) It shall not be lawful to construct any water-closet or privy for any premises, except with the written permission of the Commissioner and in accordance with such terms as he may prescribe. (2) In prescribing any such terms the Commissioner may determine in each case—(a) whether the premises shall be served by the water-closet or by the privy system, or partly by one and partly by the other ; and (b) what shall be the site or position of each water-closet or privy ? (3) If any water-closet or privy is constructed on any premises in contravention of sub-section (1), the Commissioner may, without, after giving not less than ten days' notice to the owner or occupier of such premises, close such water-closet or privy, and, with the previous approval of the Standing Committee alter or demolish the same and the expenses incurred by the Commissioner in so doing shall be paid by such owner or occupier or by the person offending."

With reference to sub-section 3 of this section the Committee stated :—"This sub-section has been amended in view of the Committee's opinion that a notice should also be given in the case of the Commissioner's intention to close an objectionable water-closet or privy just as in the case of his intention to alter or demolish the same. The Committee also think it desirable to specify the period of notice so as to obviate any difficulties that may arise as to the interpretation of the term "reasonable notice." In regard to the notices for altering or demolishing water-closets or privies, the Committee are of opinion that the Commissioner should obtain previous approval of the Standing Committee just as he does before issuing notices regarding the cleansing or filling up of wells."

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment to the effect that the whole section 246A be deleted.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji moved another amendment to the effect that the words "subject to the approval of the Standing Committee" be added after the words "he may prescribe" in sub-section (1) of section 246A.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said it was ridiculous to suppose that the Commissioner would abuse the power given to him under the section. He thought the section should stand as it was.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murban considered it would be dangerous to give the house owner the option of building either water-closets or privies. He thought the question should be left entirely to the discretion of the Commissioner who in every case made inquiries as to whether a water-closet or a privy was necessary for the sanitary requirements of a house.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit moved a third amendment that the words "in accordance with such terms as he may prescribe" might be deleted from sub-section (1) and that the words "in according such permission" be substituted for the words "in prescribing any such term" in sub-section (2)

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved a fourth amendment to the effect that the words "subject to appeal to the Standing Committee" be inserted after the words "in accordance with such terms" in sub-section (1)

Mr. N. J. Gamadia moved a fifth amendment that the words "for different classes of buildings with the approval of the Standing Committee" be added after the words "he may prescribe in sub section (1).

Dr Sukhia withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr Munmohandas' amendment.

On a division Mr Munmohandas' amendment was carried, the other amendments being lost.

The clause as amended was then accepted.

The remaining two sections of clause 23 which were put down as sections 247 and 248, were also carried. They were as follows :— '247. (1) It shall not be lawful newly to erect or to re-erect any building for or intended for, human habitation, or at or in which labourers or workmen are to be employed, without such water-closet or privy accommodation, and such urinal accommodation, and accommodation for bathing or for the washing of clothes and domestic utensils, as the Commissioner may prescribe. (2) In prescribing any such accommodation the Commissioner may determine in each case—(a) whether such building shall be served by the water-closet or by the privy system or partly by one and partly by the other ; (b) what shall be the site or position of each water-closet, privy urinal or bathing or washing place and their number.'

'248. (1) Where any premises are without a water-closet, or privy, or urinal, or bathing or washing place, or if the Commissioner is of opinion that the existing water-closet, or privy, or urinal, or bathing or washing place, accommodation available for the occupiers of any premises is insufficient, inefficient, or on any sanitary grounds objectionable, the Commissioner may with the previous approval of the Standing Committee by written notice, require the owner of such premises—(a) to provide such, or such additional water-closet, privy, urinal or bathing or washing place accommodation as he prescribes ; (b) to make such structural or other alterations in the existing water-closet, privy, urinal, or bathing or washing place accommodation as he prescribes ; or (c) to substitute water-closet accommodation for any privy accommodation. (2) Provided that where the water-closet, privy, urinal, or bathing or washing place accommodation of any premises—(a) has been and is being used in common by the occupiers of such premises and of any one or more other premises, or (b) is in the opinion of the Commissioner likely to be so used, the Commissioner may, if he is of opinion that such accommodation is sufficient to admit of the same being used by all the occupiers of all such premises, direct in writing that separate water-closet, privy, urinal, or bathing or washing place, accommodation need not be provided on or for each of such other premises. (3) Provided also that the Commissioner may if he is of opinion that there is sufficient municipal latrine accommodation available for all the occupiers of any premises, direct that separate water-closet, privy or urinal accommodation need not be provided for such premises. (4) Any requisition under sub-section (1) may comprise any details specified in sub-section (2) of section 247."

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

THE REMUNERATION OF TEACHERS.

THE Committee appointed by Corporation to consider and report on the question of the administration and supervision of the schools under the control of the Joint Schools Committee, beg to submit this ad-interim report in regard to the proposals for improving the pay of the teachers under their control, which has been referred to the Committee by the Corporation.

The Committee having thought it desirable to obtain, before coming to any decision, the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the proposals, that officer has been good enough to favour the Committee with his views thereon. It will be seen from a copy of his letter No. 2776, dated the 19th June, 1905, appended to this report that he is of opinion that on the whole, the proposals are liberal and fair and may be accepted. The Committee concur in this opinion and beg to recommend the Corporation to accord their sanction to these proposals :—

Teachers holding the 1st Year Certificate.

	Present Scale.	Proposed Scale.
1 to 10 years' service	Rs. 14 to Rs. 17	Rs. 15 to Rs. 20
10 to 20 do. ...	Rs. 20	... Rs. 25
Above 20 do. ...	Rs. 25	... Rs. 30

Teachers holding the 2nd year Certificate.

	Present Scale.	Proposed Scale.
1 to 10 years' service	Rs 14 to Rs 25	Rs. 18 to Rs. 30
10 to 20 do. ...	Rs. 35	... Rs. 40
Above 20 do. ...	Rs. 45	... Rs. 50

Teachers holding the 3rd Year Certificate.

	Present Scale.	Proposed Scale.
1 to 10 years' service	Rs.14 to Rs.45	Rs. 22 to Rs. 40
10 to 20 do. ...	Rs. 55	... Rs. 60
Above 20 do. ...	Rs. 65	... Rs. 70

A further proposal is to give to untrained teachers a personal allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem rising by biennial increments of Re. 1 to a maximum of Rs. 5.

I concur. I take it that the Committee is in no manner to be taken as endorsing the views of the Director in the last para of his letter that the Joint Schools' Committee should establish normal classes for the training of teachers.

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

The report concluded with a copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction dated the 19th June :—

"With reference to your letter of May 10th I have the honour to state that I have carefully considered the letter of the Joint Schools' Committee, in consultation with the Educational Inspector, Central Division, and that I concur with that officer in his opinion that the proposals for improving the pay of the teachers in the schools under the Joint Schools' Committee are liberal and fair and may be accepted.

I would however suggest that in the case of untrained teachers the personal allowance might perhaps be called house allowance so as to distinguish it from salary. At any rate great care should be taken to differentiate it from pay so that no pension claim on the total emoluments may be hereafter advanced. I should have preferred myself not to make this allowance progressive, as, in that capacity, it serves to encourage an untrained teacher to continue untrained. But I do not think that this is a sufficiently important point to justify me in making an objection to the proposal.

Mr. Prior suggests that only untrained teachers who have passed the public Service Certificate Examination should get the special allowance, but I gather that it is intended for female teachers also, few of whom appear for this examination. I would not lay down any hard and fast rule of this kind.

On the whole, and having regard to the expense of living in Bombay, I am of opinion that the proposals of the Joint Schools' Committee are sound and such as may be admitted by the Corporation. I will only add that I hope that their next proposal will be in the direction of establishing normal classes in connection with the leading Primary Schools of the Board so that young and promising teachers may be prepared for admission to Training Colleges or possibly trained in Bombay up to at least the 1st year's course. I am confident that the establishment of efficient classes of this kind would do much to improve the teaching power in the schools and would at the same time tend to relieve the Joint Schools' Committee of the burden of untrained teachers who are rarely worth the salaries which are paid to them."

A CHARTER-PARTY CASE.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor at the High Court, yesterday, an interesting case of a charter-party was heard, in which Datubhai Jetha and others, trading under the name of Isabhoy Thavor and Co., were plaintiffs, and Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam was the defendant. The claim related to damages in respect of a charter-party of the s. s. Bombay of which vessel Messrs. Nelson Dunkin and Co., were owners. The amount sued for was Rs. 45,371 which, the plaintiffs prayed should be awarded by the the Court to them, with interest at 9 per cent, from 19th January 1899, up to the day of judgment with costs. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the defendan.. The Bombay agents of the steamer are Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The plaintiffs' case was that on 20th August, 1898, they entered into a charter-party, for the hire for six months of the s. s. Bombay, with Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co. The agents in Bombay of the owners. On the 28th of the same month, plaintiffs made a firm offer to the defendant for a round-voyage from Rangoon, or at the option of the defendant, from Saigaon to Reunion, loaded with rice or othe grain in bags, the steamer to go to Mauritius under ballast or otherwise, and arrive from that place to Bombay loaded with a full cargo of sugar. From Rangoon to Saigaon the freight was to be Rs. 1-8 per bag of 108 lbs nett. Before the sailing of the ship from Rangoon to Saigaon, Rs. 37,500 were to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiffs at Bombay ; Rs. 25,000 were to be paid at Reunion or Mauritius at the option of the plaintiffs and the balance to be paid in Bombay on delivery of the cargo. This offer was accepted. Owing to certain disputes the sub-charter-party was not signed by the plaintiffs until 13th October 1898. On the 22nd of the same month, it was agreed between the parties to the suit to pay to the agents of the ship the monthly hire due under the original charter, of about Rs. 18,000 and extras on account of the plaintiffs. Now the cause of complaint was that the defendant or his agents having failed to act up to the conditions of the sub-charter, and by reason of their failure to take delivery of the cargo from alongside as fast as the steamer discharged it the vessel had suffered a detention of sixteen days at Reunion. At the conclusion of the round-voyage, at Bombay also the steamer was detained for nine days, owing to a dispute with the agents for payment of freight. The owners, therefore, withdrew the steamer from service. Hence the claim for Rs. 45,371-14-10, with interest and costs.

The defendant replying to the above allegations asked the Court to treat the suit as a vexatious one, and to dismiss it with costs. He admitted that he had agreed for the monthly hire of the steamer under the original charter; but averred that the plaintiffs were without sufficient funds to make the monthly payment which fell due on 19th October, 1898. Plaintiffs thereupon requested the defendant to help them in their difficulty, and asked them to pay the monthly hire, and added that he should reply himself out of the moneys payable by him to them under the sub-charter. Refusing to bind himself in any way the defendant expressed his willingness to assist the plaintiffs, in so far as he could do so, without incurring any liability to himself. And he thus made diverse payments for the monthly hire, and made other disbursements, on account of the plaintiffs, with the result that, on the arrival of the steamer in Bombay in February 1899, he had no funds of the plaintiffs in his hands, except about Rs. 6,000 which he owed to them under the sub-charter. Defendant had refused to pay moneys on account of the plaintiffs, because the latter would not have been able to repay him the moneys. Defendant denied that any detention was caused at Reunion owing to his agent's failure in taking speedy delivery of the cargo alongside ; the delay was due to the intervening Christmas and New Year holidays, and to the difficulty of getting the steamer properly berthed. Defendant likewise denied that the detention in Bombay was caused by his dispute with the agents to make payments for the freight ; he also denied the truth of the statement that the owners withdrew the ship from service owing to these disputes. In suit No 78 of 1899 the Appellate Court had decided that the defendant was right in refusing to pay the amount claimed by the ship; again that the lien claimed did not exist except at to the sub-charter's account, which the defendant had always admitted. He said that the account submitted by the plaintiffs for Rs 45,371 was incorrect ; and he was not indebted to them in that sum.

The hearing was proceeded with and witnesses were examined.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 88 runs. Scores :—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, C. C.

First Innings.

Dite, c M Mehta, b C V Mehta	8
Baloo, c Parshottam, b Deo	31
Smith, st b C V Mehta	13
Medley, b Deo	1
Colabawalla, b Deo	0
Shipp, c Pai, b C V Mehta	7
Banda, c M Mehta, b Deo	16
Diveker (Jr.) c Pai, b C V Mehta	9
Addis, st b C V Mehta	0
Snete, b Deo	3
Polishwalla, not out	2
Extras	12
Total	102

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Parshottam, l b w, b Baloo	1
P K Telang, b Baloo	45
Dalerker, c Baloo, b Banda	47
C V Mehta, c Divekar, b Baloo	57
M D Pai, c Baloo, b Colabawalla	22
Bhatsodekar, c Baloo b Smith	7
Dhargelker, c Diveker, b Smith	1
Deo, not out	4
Bhogaiker, b Baloo	0
M V Mehta } Did not bat	
N Diveker }	
Extras	5
Total	190

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. POPAT WADI C. CLUB.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 141 runs. Scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Purshottam, c R P Jaiker, b S G Jaiker	98
V N Mehta, c Rane, b Wagle	0
P N Vijayaker, c Kothare, b M S Jaiker	30
N K Diveker, c Ajinkya, b S G Jaiker	53
M R Deo, b M S Jaiker	1
H V Motiwalla, b M S Jaiker	3
T D Pellal, b M S Jaiker	1
W B Kothare, c Ajinkya, b S G Jaiker	2
B Acharia, run out	6
Thosar, not out	3
Pai, did not bat	0
Extras	23
Total	220

POPAT WADI C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
B M Rane, b Deo	18	b Pai	8
T D Rane, b Purshottam	2	b Deo	0
R A Wagle, c Diveker, b Purshottam	8	c Vijaiker, b Deo	2
M S Jaiker, b Purshottam	3	c Vijaiker, b Deo	55
G A Jaiker, b Deo	0	run out	2
N M Rane, c Deo, b Deo	6	c Acharia, b Pai	14
S B Sanjit, c & b Purshottam	21	c Kothare, b Pai	4
V M Kothare, b Deo	5	b Deo	1
N V Ajinkya, not out	6	not out	2
S G Jaiker, c Pai, b Purshottam	0	not out	0
R P Jaiker, b Deo	0	did not bat	0
Extras	8	Extras	6
Total	79	Total	91

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs. MAZAGON INSTITUTE C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday, the 15th instant, and resulted in a win for the former by an innings and 70 runs. Scores :—

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

1st Innings.

Masurekar, b Fonseca	5
C M Ali, b Fonseca	8
Tumboowalla, not out	61
Marathe, b Fonseca	2
M Byramji, b Fonseca	16
D Thompson, b Deruz	16
S F Dias, b Aranha	9
B S Dessai, b Aranha	0
Atmaram Vithal, not out	2
M Rose, } Did not bat	0
S B Rodriguez, }	
Extras	2
Total	121

MAZAGON INSTITUTE CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J Rodriguez, c Masurekar, b Ali	0	b Ali	0
F X D'Souza, run out	0	b Tumboowalla	0
A Aranha, b Ali	0	b Tumboowalla	0
C Fonseca b Tumboowalla	3	b Tumboowalla	0
M S Aranha, b Tumboowalla	0	b Tumboowalla	7
Gomes, b Tumboowalla	4	st. out b Ali	3
R Moore, not out	6	c Marathi, b Ali	0
P Doruz, b Ali	0	not out	10
R Taylor, c Masurekar, b Ali	0	st. out. b Tumboowalla	0
J L Lobo, b Tumboowalla	0	b Tumboowalla	2
D Sequiera, l b w, b Tumboowalla	0	run out	0
Extras	8	Extras	8
Total	21	Total	30

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. LIBERAL (MARINE LINES) C. C.

AN interesting match was played last Sunday, on the Esplanade ground between the above two clubs, and resulted in the victory of the former by 15 runs. The Liberals going in first scored 85 runs off Messrs K Driver and P. Vakil, contributed 39 and 23 respectively. Messrs P. Kapadia, Liboowalla and M. Wadia, from the John Bright, secured 5 wickets for 37 runs, 2 for 39 and 3 wickets for 18 runs respectively. The John Bright team in its innings scored 100 runs. Messrs P. Kapadia, M. Surty and S. Kanga, contributed 30,29 and 19 runs respectively. Messrs J. Umrigar, Bukara and K. Driver from the Liberals secured 7 wickets for 59 runs, 2 for 32 and 1 for 6 runs respectively.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

THE L. M. AND S. DEGREE.

THE result of the Bombay University Examination for the L. M. and S. Degree was announced yesterday. The following candidates have passed the examination :—

FIRST CLASS.—Yashwant Govind Nadgir.

SECOND CLASS.

Anklesaria, Manekji D	Dumasia, Dossabhai C
Anklesaria, Minocher T	Fonseca, Alvito
Bharda, Cowasji B	Jalnawala, Kaikhoo hro S
Bhide Narhar R	Kothare, Ramrao S
Contractor Kaikhushru A	Limaye, Vishwambhar P
Correiro, Leo	Oodhanawla, Naserwanji F
Dastoor Kaikhoshru P	Parasnis, Mahadeo N
Desai, Jhaverbhai N	

JAPAN AND THE BRITISH COLONIES.

THE Saturday Review, in discussing the renewal of the Japanese Alliance expresses the opinion that India does not lie within the field of Japanese activity. There is no reason to anticipate any missionary enterprise of Japan on behalf of the Asiatic idea ; though she might use the idea for her own national ends. A more considerable danger threatens from her future relations with parts of our Empire which are not Asiatic. In fact it is very difficult to see what effective answer we can give to a protest on her part against the exclusive policy pursued by some of our Colonies towards her subjects. She has proved herself the superior of a great European Power in the field and at least her equal in all the humanities of warfare. She enjoys an alliance on equal terms with ourselves. By what logic, then can her subjects be excluded from some of the King's dominions as unfit to work and live in them ? Our only answer can be that we have no control over Colonial legislation which amounts to saying that our Empire is nothing but a very loose confederation with no central authority—which is unfortunately the fact. "These reflections must raise doubts but in considering alliances the demands of the present are peremptory ; while the far future is generally left to take care of itself."

DEATH OF A LATE MINISTER OF INDORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DUMAS, JULY 17.

Mr. Khanderao C. Bedarkar, late Minister of Indore, died here this morning.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Triumph of Essex.

LANCASHIRE CHECKMATED.

THE BALFOUR GOLF CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE defeat of the Australians by an English county team, and above all, by Essex, who previously this season had lost six of seven finished County Championship games, will not in the least diminish the interest in the Colonials' tour. The result of Saturday's match at Leyton simply proves that no combination of cricketers, however powerful, is invinceable. It also proves the enormous advantage to be gained by winning the toss and having choice of first innings. The Australians came to us this season admittedly weak in bowling, and only the wonderful "discovery" of F. Laver, the manager of the team, since his arrival in England, as a force in that department of the game has saved the side from being classed with the worst which have been sent over. Excepting Laver, not one of the Australian bowlers has thus far shown himself full worthy of inclusion in an international eleven, though the 147 wickets which have been taken by Armstrong, Howell, McLeod, Cotter, and, Noble have been almost evenly distributed between the quintette.

So far as Essex are concerned, their truimph ought to do them a power of good, but not if it should blind the Leyton authorities to existing needs. Almost alongside the account of Essex's victory over the Australians in Saturday's "Cricket Star" appeared a strong indictment by "A County Supporter" of the county club's want of encouragement of young players. Though this writer's assertion that the county does not possess a bowler "anything approaching first class" is not consistent with the performances of Buckenham and Tremlin against the Australians, many of his charges against the club's officials are perfectly true. "No county is more rich in promising cricket talent, and in no other part of England does the young player think less of his county than in Essex ; and those feeling are only brought about by the experiences that club men have suffered in their trial matches," is an assertion which the Essex C. and G. would do well to refute by the immediate adoption of Yorkshire's scheme of teaching the young idea how to shoot.

Essex, by the way, have only once previously defeated the Australians. That was at Leyton during the season of 1899, when the county won by 106 runs, thanks chiefly to the admirable bowling of Mead and "Sailor" Young, who, it will remembered, won his way into the Leeds and Old Trafford Test matches of the same season, and who has to this day 12 wickets at a cost of 21·83 runs each standing to his credit in the international records. Before Essex were counted with the first-class counties they had the better of a drawn game with the Colonials, Mead on that occasion obtaining seventeen wickets for 205 runs ; and during the last tour (1902) only two individual centuries saved the Australians from defeat at Leyton in reply to the county's totals of 345 and 183 for three wickets (declared).

It is positively refreshing to note the inability of Lancashire to defeat Worcestershire, though they had practically the whole of Saturday in which to get rid of the Midland county for fewer than 476 runs. In getting to within a hundred of that total in their second innings for the loss of only four wickets. Worcestershire did remarkably well, especially so, because the whole of their batsmen who went to the wicket scorned to play the stonewall game, the scoring always being free and the batting entertaining. Only Warwickshire, of the champions' previous opponents, have no successfully defied their powerful attack. It is most extraordinary that the usual Lancashire bowlers should have failed in both innings, L. O. S. Poidevin, hitherto known only as a batsman, being responsible for Worcestershire's first dismissal.

Surry and Sussex must now both be regarded as equal rivals with Yorkshire in the attempt to wrest the Championship from the County Palatine. Sussex, despite C. B. Fry's divided attentions, have won eight of ten completed matches, and if K. S. Ranjitsinhji resumes his place in the team upon his arrival from India—he sailed recently for England—the Southerners will be able to hang on to second place in the hope of Lancashire's downfall. Surrey have improved immeasurably since last season, and are no longer dependent upon the caprice of amateurs for their batting strength. Altogether the chances of Lancashire going through a second consecutive season undefeated are not very great. They have still to meet Middlesex. Notts and Sussex twice each, and Surrey and Yorkshire once each, and those eight matches should at least provide one surprise.

Though still undefeated, Lancashire have received a decided check to their winning career. The County Palatine is no longer winning all along the line. Against Notts, as against Worcestershire, their bowlers failed to get rid of the opposition after their batsmen had placed the side in a safe position, though in each match they had ample time. Thus once more the Trent Bridge wicket has proved too good for the Lancashire attack. In the corresponding match of last season, it may be remembered, Lancashire exceeded the Noots first innings total of 447 for 139 runs, but that Notts scored 90 without loss in their second venture. On that occasion also A. O. Jones and Iremonger were the principal run-getters for Notts, the former making 74 and 60 (not out), and the latter 197 ; and for Lancashire Tyldesley compiled 225. So far history repeated itself in a remarkable manner in the match which was left drawn yesterday, but A. C. MacLaren scored 154 runs fewer than he did last July.

At least Lancashire have satisfaction of knowing that they have lost little ground in the race for the County Championship in consequence of their inability to beat Notts, as, of their only three rivals, Yorkshire and Sussex were at the same time engaged in what proved to be a drawn game, and Surrey gained a victory which does not count. Sussex had by no means the worse of their encounter with Yorkshire's most powerful eleven, even though the latter closed their second innings. Sussex and Surrey are performing consistently well, and there is every reason to believe that both will improve as the season declines. To-day and for the next two days we shall have an opportunity of seeing what C. B. Fryshire can do with the champions.

K. S. Ranjitsinhji will, however, be more badly missed at Old Trafford, which has been his happy hunting ground. The Indian amateur, whom George Giffen styled "the batting wonder of the age," and whom P. F. Warner (in the current issue of "The Captain") refers to as "par excellence, the foremost English batsman of the day, has often triumphed at Old Trafford, where he is loved more deeply even than at Brighton. It was the Lancashire County authorities who first secured Ranjitsinhji a place in an English team against Australia ; and he showed his gratitude by scoring 62 runs in the first innings and 154 not out in the second. Yet the Australians won by three wickets.

Now that the English Selection Committee have announced the names of the players from which they will choose their team to oppose the Australians in the third Test match at Leeds on the first three days of next week, the thirteen crikete rs to whom the honours have been given are commanding chief individual attention. And only one conclusion can be arrived at in regard to them. They are a "hot lot." All, with the exception of Warren, are batsmen capable of scoring a hundred runs in a single innings of any match. Ten of the thirteen have done so already this season, whilst five of their already aggregated over a thousand runs. Moreover, without exception all could have been safely included on recent form without consideration of reputations. Combined, the thirteen have, been up to date, scored 9,530 runs in 236

completed innings, having thus averaged 40 38 per innings—an average which, maintained in the first against the Australians, would means a total of 440 runs. It is remarkable that A. C. MacLaren, who has done most for his country in the two previous Test matches, and from whom most is expected, should be so low as ninth in the following list of batting averages :—

BATTING.

	Inns	Times not out.	Most in Inns	Ttl. runs.	Avg
C. B. Fry ...	21	3	233	1627	90.38
Hirst ...	20	5	341	1036	69.06
Tyldesley ...	22	2	250	1001	50.05
Denton ...	25	1	153	1130	45.20
B. J. T. Bosanquet	15	3	103	534	44.50
Hayward ...	27	2	129	1005	49.20
F. S. Jackson...	17	1	111	558	34.87
Arnold ...	13	4	134	313	34.77
A. C. MacLaren	21	1	140	661	33.05
Rhodes ...	25	4	201	684	32.57
Lilley ...	19	1	73	401	22.27
Haigh ...	21	0	69	430	20.47
Warren ...	16	0	48	150	9.37

The bowling of the team is equally strong, the majority of the thirteen being so good that any two or seven may be entrusted to open the attack at Leeds next Monday. Here another curious circumstance is discovered. The Hon. F. S. Jackson, so far the most effective bowler in test matches, has not obtained the twenty-five wickets which are necessary for inclusion in the official list of bowling averages. The explanation is, of course, that with Haigh, Hirst, Rhodes, and Myers in the Yorkshire team, he has not had the opportunity of qualifying. The averages of the remaining six English bowlers, corrected up to date, are :—

BOWLING.

	O'rs.	Maidens.	Runs.	W'kets	Aver
Haigh ...	436.2	112	1047	78	13.42
Rhodes ...	656.1	189	1445	82	17.62
Hirst ...	249.2	57	658	33	20.24
Warren ...	323.2	63	1020	48	21.25
Arnold ...	322.1	64	981	51	19.23
B.J.T. Bosanquet	205.4	17	777	37	21 0

Every ball sent down may take a wicket. This is perhaps the plainess and is assuredly the briefest form in which the whole philosophy of cricket may be stated. The reflection is suggested by the extraordinary course taken by the match at the Oval between Surrey and Derbyshire. No match of the present season has illustrated in more striking fashion the infinite possibilities of the game, or has proved more convincingly that "probable" has no claim to a place in the vocabulary of the pastime. The fortunes of the game fluctuated in most singular fashion. When three and again when five Surrey wickets had fallen for 94 runs on a plumb pitch it seemed probable that Derbyshire would repeat their victory of last season. The last five Surrey wickets added 257 and completely altered the outlook. Derbyshire then lost five wickets for 28 runs and appeared to be doomed to an innings defeat. The last five wickets, however, added 113 runs, and Surrey led by 120. Then Derbyshire dismissed Surrey for 203 and made 66 without loss. This was the position when the game was resumed on Saturday—Derbyshire required 348 to win with all their wickets in hand. The 140 was up at a quarter to one. With only Cadman out there seemed every prospect of Derbyshire making a very bold bid for victory. At this point, however, the game underwent a most startling change, and in the course of an hour nine wickets fell for the addition of 38 runs. The downfall was begun by the dismissal of Storer. Wright and Ashcroft were the next to go, and after their departure the remaining batsmen seemed to accept defeat as invitable, and were dismissed with almost ludicrous ease. On the previous day the Derbyshire men had played an uphill game with a pluck that merited all praise, but on Saturday they made no fight at all after the fall of the third wicket. Wright played a very fine innings, and had he been better supported the finish might have much more interesting. The defeat of Deebyshire and the breakdown in the batting after a good start were quite in accordance with the precedents of the match.

Though Lees did not take a wicket, the Surrey bowling reached a high level. Hayes, as he has so often done before, turned the game in his side's favour. He kept an excellent length and is at the present time the most successful and perhaps the best of the leg-break bowlers. In the match he took five wickets for 31 runs, and on his general figures and form should this season score 1,000 runs and take 100 wickets. N. A. Knox, who is quite a youngster, should develop into a really fine fast bowler. In most of the other Surrey matches he has been rather expensive and decidedly erratic. On Saturday, however, he kept a fine length, bowled at a great pace, and put plenty of spin on the ball. His figures were improved by two very fine catches in the slips by Hayward. He accomplished a very good performance by taking five wickets for 21 runs on Saturday afternoon, after having 29 runs hit off his bowling on Friday. Knox, who is an old Dulwich boy and a brother of the Oxonian F. P. Knox, made his first appearance last season in the match with Lancashire. His first victim was A. C. MacLaren, who was taken in the slips. He puts plenty of energy into his bowling. He has steadily improved all the season, and promises to become one of the best fast bowlers of the day when he gains greater physical strength and acquires experience.

The Dublin University Athletic Union accomplished a fine performance at Honor Oak Park. Although only sending five athletes to represent them in nine events, against the United Hospitals Athletic Club, the Irishmen won by five events to four. G. N. Morphy (the Irish Champion), who has a record of 1min. 55 3'5sec. to his credit for half a mile, and has recently won the mile championship of Ireland in 4min. 29 35sec., won the half-mile, easing up, in 2min. 0 3 5sec., and afterwards as easily secured the mile (despite a plucky effort on the part of the Bedfordshire ex-champion, C. McLinnell (London), in 4min. 49 3'5sec. H. Thrift, the Irish International three quarter Rugby footballer, sprinted magnificently in the 10 yards race, which he won by 2yds in 10sec. Even allowing for a strong wind at the runners' backs this was a fine performance. In the long jump. W. J. Gibson (London) won at 23ft. 1in.—a supreme effort resulting in his improving more than two feet on his previous leap, at which point both Mayne and Patey of Dublin, had held the led. Dublin won the half-mile (G. N. Morphy); 100 yards (H. Thrift); high jump (V. Mayne); mile (G. N. Morphy); and quarter-mile (H. Thrift); and the Hospitals were successful in the 12 yards hurdles (W. J. Gibson); putting the shot (F. P. Young); Long jump (W. J. Gibson); and three miles (A. L. Candler).

B. B. Kieran, the Australian swimmer, is clearly the champion he has been made out to be. Preparatory to his bid for the mile amateur championship at Highgate Ponds on Saturday next, Kieran swam 600 yards at the Bath Club, Piccadilly, on the occasion of the Oxford v. Cambridge races, and he swam the distance in the record time of 7min 42 2-5sec., the previous best English record being 8min 3sec., Thus at so short a distance he reduced a record by over twenty seconds. Kieran is the swimming wonder of the age. Cambridge, by the way, won the inter-Varsity swimming races, and the water polo match ended in a draw.

The weather and everything were great on Saturday when the competition for the Balfour Cup took place on the Withington links. There was only a gentle breeze, which was in contrast to the strong cross wind which prevailed on Wednesday when the Houldsworth Cup was played for. Through the green the lies were excellent at every hole, and the putting greens in fine condition. They varied somewhat in pace, rendering accurate putting difficult, Mr. John Merry, the starter, began as early as half-past nine to send the couples away, and it was nearly five hours later before the last pair had driven off. The entries numbered 142, which easily exceeds all previous figures. The records for the past few years indicate that excessively large fields will in the figure become a serious difficulty, and the question may be met by limiting the competition those men whose club handicap is seven or under. The actual starters numbered 134. Of the players H. Holden, who with his son won the Houldsworth Cup on Wednesday, was plus 3; W. G. Clegg, A. Ramm, A. G. Hogg, and F. Marsh, all previous winners, were plus 1, and there were eight men at scratch. The winner came in a Hesketh member, Harrison Gawith, who returned a card of 76, and with a handic as allowance of 4 his net score was 72.

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS IN LOAF SUGAR.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Magamal Jetharand and other against Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi, in which the plaintiffs prayed judgment for Rs. 5,473 with interest at 9 per cent per annum until payment, with costs, and also for such damages as may be deemed just. The Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was this. In February 1901 the first plaintiff in Bombay purchased from the defendant 200 cases of loaf sugar at Rs. 13-14-0 per cwt, and about fifteen days later 200 more cases at Rs. 13-12-0 per cwt. The sugar was to be shipped from Marseilles to Bunder Abbas, and delivered there to the first plaintiff, who was to pay the defendant, the price thereof in Bombay on the arrival of the invoices and bills of lading. The agreements signed by the first plaintiff in respect of the sugar were in the possession of the defendant. They were written in the Persian language which the plaintiffs did not understand. The terms of the agreements were, however, written by the first plaintiff in Sindhi, when making his signature to them. The first plaintiff was subsequently informed by the defendant that the 400 cases of loaf sugar had all been shipped at Marseilles by one steamer for Bunder Abbas. Defendant also informed the first plaintiff that the invoices and bills of lading for the sugar had arrived in Bombay, and the first plaintiff paid him Rs. 3,098 for 200 cases of the sugar on the 14th June, 1901 at Rs. 13-14-0 per cwt, and the defendant gave him two bills of lading for 100 cases each in respect thereof. The first plaintiff sold 100 of the cases and delivered a bill of lading to the purchaser, who obtained delivery of of those cases. The first plaintiff paid to the defendant Rs. 3,019-1-9 in respect of the remaining 200 cases, and the defendant gave him two bills of lading for 100 cases each on the 8th July, 1901. The first plaintiff had not, however, been able to obtain delivery of the 300 cases of sugar, because it turned out that the 300 cases, which arrived at Bunder Abbas, were not the cases mentioned in the bills of lading. They did not bear the same marks and numbers as the cases mentioned in the bills of lading and were in a damaged and broken condition. When the bills of lading were returned to the first plaintiff by his agent, he saw the defendant's moonim, who wanted him to get the 300 cases lying at Bunder Abbas sold, promising to pay the difference. The first plaintiff accordingly returned the bills of lading to his agent, who, however, informed him that the course proposed by the defendant's moonim was not an advisable one to adopt. The first plaintiff thereafter demanded a return of his money from the defendant, who had failed to return it. By a writing in the Multani language, in the nature of a composition deed dated 29th July, 1902, the first plaintiff and his brother, Maganlal Jassamull, had assigned all properties and effects to five of the other plaintiffs as Trustees for the general body of their creditors.

The defendant, in his defence, said that, though the plaintiff was informed on the 20th May, 1901 that the shipping documents relating to the 400 cases of sugar had duly arrived, he failed to pay for the same until the 14th June, 1901 when he paid for the 200 cases purchased at Rs. 13-14-0 per cwt., and promised to pay for the remaining 200 cases. He did not, however, pay for them until after the defendant had actually instructed Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, to sell the same on the plaintiffs' account on the 8th July, 1901. Defendant submitted he was not concerned with what the plaintiff alleged took place between himself and his agent. Between the 8th July and the 23rd December, 1901, defendant said he received no communication from plaintiff as to the cases of sugar; and he said that, if any of the cases were broken or the sugar damaged (which he did not admit) it was due to delay on the part of the plaintiff in taking delivery. Defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

I certainly had a cold at the time, but I was not in the least played out as the result of dancing until I had sore feet. For I assure you by comparison I, a youth of seventy summers, was fresh and sprightly, compared with a young cub of a nephew I met at Whatdye-Collem and at Thingummy, where indeed he had been our host. He and others had bathed at Parson's Pleasure that day, I not since I left St. Petersburg, but I was a fresh and blooming daisy compared with them. Young dog looked sheepish, and I subsequently discovered he wanted to stick me for a tenner. He had been our host it is true, but I was firm. "No, Jack," said I, 'We may have cost you more than that; but let this be a lesson to you. Never entertain unless you have money to do it with." I hope he was grateful for the advice, but to be strictly truthful he turned on his heel and walked away.

The third ball—well, I can't tell you anything about it. I was outside all the time Jack curtailed his hospitality quite suddenly, and I afterwards learned that he had left his dress suit at the establishment of an Israelitish gentleman whose sign is the emblem of the famous and occasionally infamous Medici family, who are no connections of mine.

PRIGMUS.

TWO CAPE COLONIALS.

CURED OF INDIGESTION BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, AFTER THREE YEARS OF SUFFERING.

No man or woman living in Stellenbosch or Queenstown, Cape Colony, and who is afflicted with indigestion in any form, should suffer any longer if they will read the following letters of Mr. Bernard John Bergstedt and Mrs. Ann Fechter and act upon the information and advice which these letters contain. That advice is to buy and use Mother Seigel's Syrup!

Mr. Bergstedt and Mrs. Fechter are both young people, but each had endured three years of wretchedness from the unfortunate condition of their stomachs before they found the remedy that finally relieved and cured them. It is an old saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," and so ordinarily it is with medicines. But Mother Seigel's Syrup has scored hundreds of thousands of cures of indigestion in all of the many forms it assumes and with all the varieties of symptom. Just look over these two letters and you will perceive different symptoms are mentioned by the writers, but the complaints gave way before the curative power of this sovereign remedy after other medicines and even medical attendance had failed.

Mr. Bergstedt lives at Railway Station, Stellenbosch and is a Colonial, born in Cape Town. He is now a goods foreman in the service of the Cape Government Railway. In his letter, dated December 23,1904, he says:—For over three years I suffered all the torments of acute indigestion. My appetite was very poor, and after meals I had severe pains and a weighty feeling on my chest. I got little sleep at nights; I would wake up, my feet feeling quite clammy, and during the day could not have proper rest. At intervals I had a feeling as though the blood had left every part of my body and rushed to my head. After these flushes I always felt weak and depressed. I obtained medical advice, but the medicine I took might as well have been thrown away.

"A friend of mine asked me if I had used Mother Seigel's Syrup. I remembered at once, seeing on our station platforms a plate reading: Mother Seigel's Syrup cures indigestion, and I immediately decided to give it a trial. I bought a bottle of the Syrup at Joering's Chemist Shop and I am pleased to say after finishing the first bottle I felt relieved and decided it would cure me, and my decision was correct as I stand by Mother Seigel's Syrup for indigestion as mine was very severe and I will always speak well of it.

Mrs. Fechter lives in Komani Square next to Supt. Native Location Queenstown C. C., and her letter is dated January 13th, 1905. She is a native, of Alice, C. C. and was born on her father's farm known as Popplejan Kloof.

"For three years" she writes "I suffered from severe pains under my heart, caused by the pressure of wind in my stomach and intestines. These pains always attacked me after meals, and distressing headaches always came with them. My bowels were never in real good order having at all times to resort to purgatives. I could retain nothing in my stomach and became worse day after day. My condition became so serious that it was necessary to obtain medical advice but I derived no actual benefit from the medicines prescribed for me."

'I heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup whilst living in Cookhouse and there commenced using the Syrup with splendid results. After taking four bottles and using two plasters I regained my old strength and good health and it was due only to Mother Seigel's Syrup I have recommended it to several of my friends."

USES OF WASTE IN LEATHER.

Old shoes, whose once sole use was to be tossed after the departing bride, or, perchance, the fleeing feline marauder upon the back yard fence, says the Lynn Item, U. S. A. now have their market value. The itinerant peddler will trade a new rug for your old shoes, or will give from 10 cents to 50 cents a pair for cast-off footwear, according to its condition. The better grades he will have remade and sold to poor people. The poorer grades he will sell to some of those geniuses who create something out of nothing.

Leather railroad ties and leather block pavings are not dreams, but are realities of inventors. Leather railroad ties have been successfully used in Western Massachusetts. These ties and pavings are made of leather of all kinds, ground up, mixed and compressed by a process, the secret of which the inventor now holds.

If men do not care to buy ties and pavings of old leather the inventors will roll the leather into coverings for books, into pencils or penholders, pipe cases and a hundred and one other novelties. The leather may be embossed for furniture covering, wall paper or moulded into little ornaments, like condemned money at the mint. Leather carpets and leather door mats are now getting common among New England housewives, for they wear like iron.

Many other articles of daily use could be made by those who know how to use old waste leather, but the supply of their raw material does not hold out. Only a very small percentage of the more than 300 000,000 pairs of shoes that are thrown away in this country every year is gathered up by the peddlers or the scavengers, but the percentage is increasing daily.

Leather men refuse to give up their waste leather for any such purposes. Indeed, the tanner has a use for his own waste. Once he used to burn it to keep warm, but now burning waste leather would be as foolish as burning money. A little more than half a century ago an Irishman named Powers, who had come to this country and learned the tanning trade, discovered a way of skiving and passing together scraps of leather, so that they made "pancakes." From these pancakes heels could be cut. Waste leather could be bought for a song in Powers' time and he and others made money manufacturing pancakes. Now, the business amounts to millions per year.

The shoe stock man is also stingy with his scrap leather. He carefully saves all his factory sweepings, bales them, and sends them off to the leather board mill. There are several of these mills about New England, and they grind up old leather, mix it with jute, hemp, cloth or other fiber and cement, and then pass out through their rolling machines a material called leather board. This leather board is used for making trunks suit cases, dinner boxes, moulded counters and bottom stock for shoes.

There is a loss of sole leather from friction as man tramps his many miles through life, which, of course, only the Creator can restore. Geniuses of economy and invention, however, can take all that is visibly left of an old pair of shoes, or anything else that is leather, and convert it into some valuable commodity, so the man who treads out his leather shoes to-day may at another day tread on them again and not recognize them, for they will be mixed with a million others in the leather block paving. "American Industries."

LADY CYCLIST'S TRAGIC DEATH.

A Lady cyclist was killed in collision with a motor-car on the Portsmouth Road at Esher, on the 24th of June, under very distressing surroundings. Mrs. Amelia Tesstingley of Manor-road, Clapham Common, was cycling from Guildford when she was run down by a motor-car driven by Lieutenant Rudolph Miles Burmester, of the "Excellent.", Mr. Burmester, whose parents live at Esher, was returning from Portsmouth, and the cyclist, having ascended the hill, was riding down the village street when the car, which was travelling at a moderate speed, struck the bicycle with such force that Mrs. Tesstingley was thrown on the road, sustaining concussion of the brain and a fractured left arm. The officer jumped from his car while it was still running, and went to the assistance of the lady, who was taken to the residence of Mr. John Thorneby, deputy chairman of the Kingston county magistrates. Dr. Walker attended, but the case was hopeless from the first, and the lady died within an hour without regaining consciousness. The car was brought to a standstill by running into a tree at the roadside. Mr. Tesstingley had arranged to meet his wife, who had been staying at Guildford, and ride back with her from Esher to London. On arriving ten minutes afterwards, he saw the crowd and immediately recognised his wife's bicycle. He remained with her until her death.

SWEDISH GYMNASTICS FOR WOMEN.

The authorities have decided to introduce the Swedish system of gymnastics into the Royal Navy, and probably a good deal more is destined to be heard in the near future of a means of physical improvement which in England, has hitherto been left almost entirely to women and children, while the men have been trained in the more severe German style. Some measure of the results achieved in the Swedish system could be gathered from the second of a series of three demonstrations given at the Royal Horticultural Hall by the pupils of Madame Bergman Osterberg, who are being trained at the Physical Training College at Dartford Heath to become instructors in Ling's Swedish System.

The programme began with various exercises with and without apparatus, passed on to a number of æsthetic movements, then to dances, and finally gymnastic games were followed by a series of Swedish national dances carried out in costume with great spirit and animation. The whole of the movements were marked by grace and ease of performance. The combined evolutions were carried through with a precision which added greatly to their effect, and the physique of the young ladies showed strength and suppleness without the slightest suggestion of heaviness or bulk of muscle. At the demonstration the chair was taken by Colonel V. Balck, the chief organiser and promoter of out-of-door games and sports in Scandinavia.—"Westminster."

LESSONS OF HONESTY IN JAPAN'S TRIUMPHANT WAY.

People wonder, says the Reading (Pa.) Telegram, at Japan's success. Dr. Jordan tells us the reason when he says that in this entire war he doubts if dols. 100 of Japanese money has been stolen. They don't have grafters yet in Japan. The spirit of loyalty which sends men smiling to the cannon's mouth doesn't encourage personal enrichment at the public expense. We can draw a lesson from that "pagan" country. We preach honesty and practice crookedness—or if we don't literally practice it, we applaud those who do if they do it cleverly and don't get caught.

A serious disaster occurred at midnight on Sunday, June 25, near Copenhagen, the private cadet ship Georg Stage being rammed by the British steamer Ancona, from Leith. The cadet ship sank in a minute and a half, and 22 cadets were drowned. The remaining 57 were rescued. Of those rescued, four were conveyed to hospital with injuries not apparently dangerous. The weather was overcast at the time of the accident, but it was possible to see. The Ancona sprang a leak on the water line on the port side, and will have to undergo repairs. The harbour authorities forbade her to proceed until an inquiry has been held. Myhre, the first mate of the Georg Stage, interviewed regarding the disaster, stated (according to "Reuter") that the training ship had come from Koger Bay, and was sailing northward before the wind, all sails set. The weather was fine, the sea was calm, and there was a good breeze. The Castle Line steamer Ancona, from Leith, was sighted. The vessel was coming from the north, and seemed at first to intend passing round astern of the training ship. Suddenly she changed her course and attempted to cross the Stage's bows. It was at once recognised on board the training ship that a collision was inevitable. Capt. Maltebrun ran to the ship's bell and rang desperately to warn the Ancona's crew, while at the same time the hatches were opened and the apprentices awakened. While this was being done, the collision took place. The Ancona's bow crashed seven feet in the training ship's side, shattered one of the boats, and brought down two of her masts, which fell with the rigging to the deck, making it difficult for the apprentices to get up from below. The captain, Myhre (the first mate,) and as many cadets as were not entangled in the fallen rigging sprang on board the Ancona, and immediately launched lifeboats. The crew of the British vessel appeared for the moment overcome with horror at what had happened, but were soon actively helping in the work of rescue. Seeing that some of the apprentices were so involved in the rigging that they could not get themselves free unaided Myhre jumped into the water and saved several of them.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A factious Sheriff (Slingsby Bethel) is thus commemorated, as Shimei, by Dryden, in Absalom and Achitophel :—

No Rechabite more shunn'd the fumes of wine;
Chaste were his cellars, and his shrieval board
The grossness of a City feast abhorr'd;
His cooks, with long disuse, their trade forgot—
Cool was his kitchen, though his brains were hot.

Mr. W. B. Yeats created a mild sensation on Saturday evening at the dinner at the Lyceum Club which celebrated the first anniversary of its foundation. He expressed his sympathy with the objects of such ladies' clubs as the Lyceum, for they aimed at abolishing an institution which did more than anything else to degrade British art, British literature, and British music. I need hardly add, continued Mr. Yeats that I allude to—the home. It was some moments before the startled audience laughed.

Pink and white nympheas, which are being placed among other aquatic plants in the inner court of the Petit Palais de Champs Elysees, Paris, have been brought to Europe from Admiral Togo's gardens in Japan.

I want fourpennyworth of glory divine, said a child to a chemist. Everybody laughed in the shop. Are you sure it's glory divine you want? said the chemist. Yes, sir. Well what does your mother want it for? To throw round the room and in the back yard, said the child. Ah, it's chloride of lime you want, said the chemist.—"Daily news."

As a practical illustrated of the danger that alien pilots may do, a writer in the "Morning Post" instances the annihilation of the Chinese fleet by the French squadron under Admiral Courbet at Pagoda Anchorage (Foochow) on the 23rd of August, 1884, owing to the co-operation of Pilot Thomas. Without his or another alien's local knowledge it is doubtful if the French would have ventured up the River Min. This pilot was promised about £3,000 for his services, and a pension guaranteed to his wife in case he lost his life, which he did by a shot from the Yangwu while he was standing on the Volta's bridge.

Sometimes butter has a fishy taste, and this led the Department of Agriculture in Victoria to make an investigation, which proves that the foreign taste in butter is in no way connected with fish. One or more of four specified micro-organisms may be concerned in the development of fishiness. Rusty cans or any so-called tin utensils from which the thin coating of tin is worn away have a very deleterious effect upon butter made from milk which they have contained. The iron or steel which becomes exposed by the abrasion of the tin coating, although it may be polished bright and kept clean, has a bad effect on milk and on cream.

Oxford, in the State of Georgia U. S. A., has a seat of learning in Emory College. On the Campus, says the "Daily Chronicle," stands a statue of the founder, which bears the inscription, Vivit non mortuus est. The other day a freshman at the college, showing a pretty cousin around the buildings, pointed out the statue, and was asked by the girl, What does the little legend mean. Will? That? answered the freshman, easily. Oh, that means,, He lives—no, he don't—he's dead.

The gaiety of deaf and dumb children finds expression, not in hand clipping alone but in noisy cheers. The young inmates of the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution at Derby held carnival on Saturday, the occasion being the formal opening of a new recreation ground. They had races and other sports, and the cheering at the success of a favourite was almost as noisy as that of children favoured with full vocal powers. The new system of education of the dumb enables them to make intelligible sounds.

A West Bromwich magistrate tells a story of a small dog, which, having been defeated by the butcher's ferocious bull terrier, collected half a dozen other dogs, and after feasting them on pieces of meat which it had stored up led them to the fray, and, with their aid, avenged his disgrace by thoroughly whipping the terrier.

A chicken of about two days' growth was found lying between two kittens three weeks old. The hens lay about in our old stables, says a correspondent of Country Life, where there are seven cats, none of whom, though wild enough, ever touch a chicken, big or little. I conclude that the heat of the kittens hatched the little, brown short-legged beggar, whom we have removed under a hen whose eggs are breaking. The orphan is a sturdy chap.

It would seem (says "C.K.S." in the "Sphere") that there are at least four trivial matters for the American visitor to London who takes a walk down Fleet-street to bear in mind. The first is that there is no evidence that will stand examinations that Johnson ever entered the Cheshire Cheese, Second, that the Johnson's-scourt. Fleet-street, is not named after Dr. Johnson. Third, that Goldsmith's bones do not rest under the slab in the Temple Gardens which commemorates him, but some distance away. Fourth, that the fountain in Fountain court is not the one described by Dickens.

"A bird which can talk in two languages, and whose repertory consists of seventeen phrases, is the latest addition to the Zoological Gardens. The bird belongs to a species known as the Larger Hill Mynah which flourishes in Northern India. Three of its phrases are in an Indian dialect, and the rest in English. The bird's name, as it informs all comers, is Tommy, and it asks all visitors, Who are you?

Very rarely does it happen that an opera is given at Covent Garden with no male singer among the principals, but this was the case last week, when Gluck's Orfeo was revived. Mme. Kirkby Lunn was the Orpheus.

The Bayonne Razor is a newspaper edited by a barber of Bayonne named Perron. To barbers, he says, belongs the head of man, that head which the Deity has made in his own image and which we are spiritually ordained to remodel. Two infinities stretch across the ages; one of them is the creative power, the other is the barber. M. Perron (adds the 'Chronicle') is a knight of the Order of Isabella, the Catholic leader of the orchestra at the masked balls of Bayonne musical critic of various journals, the composer of a hundred pieces of music, director of the Perron Academy of Hair-dressing, and the father of six children.

Mr. Carnegie has offered a free library to North Walsham, where Nelson went to school. The offer is made in response to an application made by a resident, who informed Mr. Carnegie that if Waterloo was won on the playgrounds of Eton, so was Trafalgar on the playgrounds of the Paston Grammer School at North Walsham.

The "Saturday Review" says it was pleased with an instance it came across the other day of the readiness of an attache at the British Embassy in St Petersburg. At dinner at the palace he had the misfortune to upset his glass of claret. "Fait-on cela en Angleterre?" asked the Czar from the other end of the table. "Oh! yes," was the answer, but in England "on ne le remarque pas."

A Paris youth named Armand Gally killed his sweetheart and attempted to commit suicide. At his trial counsel for the defence described the youth as a poet, and read a pathetic verse which he said he had written. The jury were touched, and acquitted the prisoner. Now Viscount de Borrelli writes to the papers; "Here is an exceedingly humorous business. One Armand Gally kills a woman, and tries to kill himself, but, of course, fails, as they always do. At the trial, counsel reads as being the work of his client, a poem by myself, published some three years ago in the 'Gaulois.' And of course, the jury acquits him. It appears to me that I deserve to be congratulated in this matter."

A RADIUM CLOCK.

The purser of the Campania is taking out for a resident of Rochester (New York) a clock made in London, guaranteed to run two thousand years without being wound up, the motive power being radium. The machinery is so delicate that the collector of the port has arranged to have the clock taken directly to the appraisers instead of passing it through the usual Customs routine.

Unless your bowels move regularly once a day you will suffer from such symptoms as these :—sick headache, liver trouble, sour stomach, cold hands and feet, coated tongue, wind in the stomach, yellow eyes and sallow complexion, dizziness, bad breath chilly shivery feelings. Doan's Dinner Pills, cure these complaints, because they drive from the bowels all the waste and decayed matter together with the poisonous gases formed by it, and leave the system sweet and clean bringing almost immediate relief. A single pill taken after too heavy a meal removes all ill-effects. Doan's Dinner Pills are sold by all Chemists and medicine-vendors.

HIGH COURT.—July 18.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji.

To speak to the minutes of Order

316-05—Thakurdas and Co The firm—The firm of Walji Ejji vs Ismail Beg Mahomed Little and Co

For Consent Decree.

277 05—M R Vakil Nagarji Chotubhai vs Lady Jankai and others Mulji and D

For an Exparte Decree.

292-05—Captain and V Edward Gregory Cabral vs Khatiz and others Tyabji D and Co

For Decree Absolute.

368—Tyabji D and Co Lallji Doongersey and another vs Khatizabai widow and others Unwalla and P Pyne and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

771,01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugwandas vs Oodheram Balkisson—K J Billimoria

Long Causes

616 04—Mathubhai J M—Moreshwar Narayen vs Krishnarao Vinayekrao Rele vs—Chitnis and M.

611,03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcooverbai widow and other—Bhaishunker K and G.

449 03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hossein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee R and K B Mehta

523 04—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

882-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J R

832 04—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.

324,03—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaokar and others.

762,03—Jamsetji and R—Raja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Patell vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

654,04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bundaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

85-03—Chitnis and M—Sayana Shivu and others vs Bai Narsvobai widow and another—Payne and Co

503-03—Payne and Co—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ajul and others by Tyabjee D and Co

681-04—M B Chothia—Jivraj Hurjiwan and another vs Manekbai widow and another—Mansukhlal J and H

Testamentary Suits.

23.01—Sorabji and J—Madusudhan Ragbobs and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

15-01—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Menabai widow of Ranchordas Dewchand vs Kanji Walji Madhowji and K

21-01—Little and Co Bai Dabibai widow vs Soonderji Damji Kanga and P

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

For Consent Decree.

618 04—Captain and V Rahabai vs Rahimabai widow Mirza and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

228 40—Mulla and M Damodur Govindji vs—The firm of Asanand Dharamdas and another Bhaishunker K and G

271-05—Matubhoy J and M Manockshaw Pestonji Nanavati vs Ardesir Pestonji Nanawati

371-05—Payne and Co Jusi Guja vs Waman Narayan and a other M B Chothia

383 05—Wadia G and Co Munashi Heskel Gareh and another vs Messrs Thompson Thomas and Co Captain and V

415 05—Captain and V Cursetji Jehangir Mody vs Pallanji Cursetji Poinwalla

443 05—Captain and V S R Bottlewalla and Co vs Dr C H F Underwood

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

199-02—Ardeser H D and Co—Magonmull Jethanand and others vs Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi—Cragie L and O—Part heard

267-01—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Nawab Muttamad Dowlah Bahadur and another—Bicknell M and R—Partly decreed

681-04—M B Chothia—Ramchandra Megba and Co vs Raghunath Makund—Edgelow G and W

799-04—Dikshit D and S—Bomanji Nowroji Kabraji vs Cowasji Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal and D

830-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Fatmaboo vs Abdool Hossein Kalimadin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co—For postponement.

812-01—Sorabji and J—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M.

22 04—Edgelow G and W—Chagonlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lalubhai and another—Bhaishunker K and G.

552 04—Wadia G and Co—Heerabai widow vs Framji Jamsheoji Kathod and others—Bicknell M and R Ardeser H D and Co.

326-02—Raghavaya and B—Doming Philip Patel vs Fakirji Famji—K B Mehta.

42-01—M B Chothia Dhunji bhoy Manockji Kuppavalla vs The Hon the Advocate-General and others—Little and Co Shamrao and M.

701-04—Little and Co—Bomanji Muncherji vs Mahomedally Haji Ismail Chotam and another—Payne and Co

857 01—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Adulji Warden and others—Ardeser H D and Co Unvalla and P.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor.

For Judgment.

76-05—Tyabji D and Co Meherally Mooraj vs Sakerkbanoobai Raghavaya and R

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

854-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Datoobhoy Jetha and others vs Haji Goolam Hossein Azam Payne and Co

557-01—F P Pavri Cawasjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others vs Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner and others Little and Co.

117 05—Madhewji and K—Chaganlal Naranji and others vs Hunsraj Jadavji—Tyabji D and Co

113 05—M B Chothia Jeecabai widow and another vs Bhimji Ravji and others—Matubhoy J and M

657-04—Mulji and Co—Khatizabai alias Khatoobai widow vs Ossman Haji Abdul and others—Dikshit D and G

806 01—Mulla and M—Motibai widow vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co

56-01—Bhaishunker K and G Haridas Asanund and others vs Mitharam Chandumull and others Ardeser H D and Co

651-03—Mansuklal J and H—Valivabu widow vs Purshotam Visram Mowjee and another vs—Dikshit D and S and Hiralal D.

3—96—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Saboo Sidick and other vs Piroshaw Maneckji—Smitham B and N

476-04—Madhowji and K—Hardwarimal Shivcandrai and others vs Shivbux Motiram and another—Raghavaya and B—In person

HOW THE POST OFFICE MANAGES WITH OVERTIME.

A new scale of penalties for disciplining letter carriers for making overtime has been adopted by the Post Office Department in the United States. A carrier who persistently exceeds the schedule time of eight hours a day is liable to dismissal. Following is the order: Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Division of City Free Delivery, Washington.

The Postmaster Moline, Ill. Sir: The following scale of penalties has been adopted for the guidance of postmasters at free delivery offices in disciplining letter carriers for making overtime, in violation of section 746 of the postal laws and regulations of 1902, and supersedes all previous instructions on the subject.

For overtime not exceeding four minutes, no penalty for first offense; for second offense in any month, reprimand, and for the third offense in any month, suspension for one-half day.

For overtime of five minutes or over and not exceeding fifteen minutes, suspension without pay for one-half day.

For overtime of more than fifteen minutes and not exceeding thirty minutes, suspension without pay for one day.

If a carrier makes overtime in excess of thirty minutes, the postmaster will submit a statement of the facts to the department, with his recommendation, and await instructions.

Where overtime is due to an accident occurring on the return trip to the office from the last delivery of the day, carriers should not be disciplined but a full statement of the cause of overtime must be noted on the time sheet by the carrier and should be reported by the postmaster in the Monthly Statement of Overtime, under the head of "Remarks."

When a carrier persistently exceeds the schedule time of eight hours per day, the facts should be reported to the fourth assistant postmaster general, division of city free delivery, with a recommendation for the carrier's removal from the service.

Very respectfully.

P. V. DeGraw, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General

NOVEL SCHOOLBOYS' MAP.

The North-Eastern County School at Barnard Castle—some miles from Dotheboys Hall—an institution that gives excellent instruction to the youth of three counties, concluded a two-days' fete on the 29th of June, the object of which was to raise £1,000 towards the building of a school chapel. The Old Boys have raised one thousand. A feature of the exhibits was a realistic map of the district between Berwick and York. The model, which was constructed to show all the physical details of the three counties it depicts, is on the scale of one inch to the mile, is ten feet square, and has been made of successive layers of cardboard cut by a fret saw and coloured variously with plasticine to represent the feet in thousands. The model is a fine monument of the lads' patience and skill, and is to be kept.

BLOTTING PAPER SHOES VERSUS OAK-TANNED.

Charles N. Crewdson in his 'Tales of the Road" published in the Saturday Evening Post, said in a recent issue:

"Johnson jumped at the advertised shoe like a rainbow trout. It's funny how some merchants get daffy over a little printer's ink but it does the work and the man who advertises his goods is the boy who gets the fat envelopes. I'd rather go on the road to-day with a line of shoes made of soft blotting paper if they had good things said about them in the magazines, than to try to dish out oak-tanned soles with prime calf uppers at half price and with a mere line of palaver."



Beautiful hair! Long, rich, heavy hair! Soft and silky hair! No roughness, no splitting at the ends! Have you such hair? If not, would you like it?

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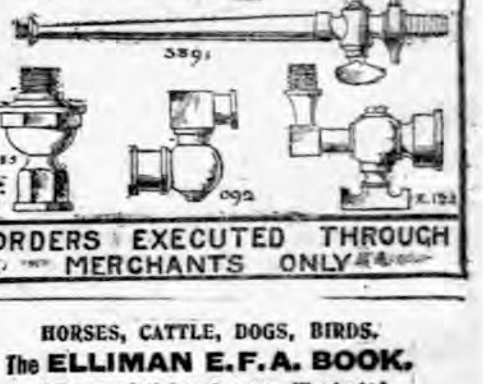
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

In all details—and especially in the materiel of the artillery—it is notorious that the German Army is inferior to the French. Its officers are less well trained; there is little or no promotion from the ranks; the marching power and general mobility are less, and the energy wasted on parade is enormous; but there are factors which make it probable that Germany might fight. One is the strong legend of invincibility in which even the least instructed German officers are trained one example of which will suffice. The Germans refused to use the Du Bange breech-block for half a generation. The old system that won 1870 was good enough for them."

The Duke of Connaught presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation. Lord Dartmouth moved the adoption of the report and opposed the policy of giving an indiscriminate rise in allowances all round. Mr. Hayes Fisher, M.P., seconded the motion. Mr. Kearley, M.P., moved an amendment challenging the policy of administering the various funds adopted by the corporation and advocating an increase of widows' pensions to 10s. a week as a minimum. Lieut.-General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny seconded the amendment, which, after some discussion, was rejected by thirty-seven to sixteen votes, and the report was then adopted.

It looks very much as though the military problem is about to reach a crisis. One of the signs is the extraordinary action of the Army Council towards the solution of the recruiting difficulty. Admitting that during the past six months the returns have fallen off, it advises the revival of scarlet and gold in the soldier's uniform. This is indeed a suggestion which goes to the root of the matter and no mistake. It is pitiable. The six hundred woebegone figures in the unemployed procession which marched from Leicester the other day is an object-lesson on what entering the Army means for some men that will not fail of its object. In every town and village in England says the "Broad Arrow" tales are current of the shabby way in which soldiers were treated when the South African War was over. Exaggeration there is and plenty of it, but that will not alter the fact. Moreover the soldier has many grievances as a man which are common knowledge among the classes from which we draw recruits. Finally, the impression is general that our military forces are recruited from the dregs of the population. At a police-court in Lancashire a little while since, a constable described a prisoner as lazy and good-for-nothing; only fit for the Militia. To a few boys familiar with this attitude of mind gold and scarlet in a uniform may prove attractive, but not to the many. How steadily the standard of the recruit has declined may be gathered from the latest Army Medical Report. It is melancholy reading, and a rebuke to the cowardice of the Commission on Physical Degeneration. From it one learns that seven out of eleven British soldiers are in hospital. They are there because they have never been taught restraint, or from weakness of constitution which makes them a prey to diseases which stronger men would throw off. So the popular belief is not far wrong. But what a terrible vista for the future it opens up. For it must be remembered that, though the Army is recruited from among the lower orders, the soldier is a picked man. That is to say, for every one selected two or three at least are rejected. Before such a state of things as this represents, what is the use of reviving the glories of scarlet and gold? Beside the question of physical degeneration all others sink into insignificance. In the nineteenth century we allowed the very cream of the population to emigrate to the United States—an army beside which the armies of Napoleon were small. Yet France has never recovered from the drain on her male population caused by the Napoleonic wars. Are we to suffer from economic as she suffered from military policy?

There are those who hold the opinion that the influence of Aldershot has not been at all for the benefit of the Army. It has deprived the forces generally, they say, of the power of manœuvring elsewhere and the influence of the Long Valley and Cæsar's Camp has fettered the initiative of many officers. This may be an extreme or an erroneous view, but certainly, under Sir John French, a vast deal is being accomplished at the great military centre, and the work is both hard and practical. Every arm of the forces in the command feels the influence of the vigorous initiative of the tried and experienced soldier in command, who is restless in his endeavour to attain efficiency. It is devoutly to be hoped that the authorities will open wide the arcana of their knowledge of the war in the Far East, derived through the attaches, so that the Army at large may begin to learn the lessons practically, since a system of instruction which overlooked the practice of modern war would be revolting to common-sense. Sir John French will not allow anything of this kind to prevail at Aldershot and the night operations at the end of last week showed a strong desire, under no favourable climatic conditions, to test such operations upon a large scale. A scheme was laid down under which the mounted infantry were supposed to be covering the communications of an army occupying the Hindhead and Beacon Hill ridges. Against these communications the Cavalry brigade consisting of three regiments and a battery of Horse Artillery, were operating, but the Cavalry brigadier, finding attack undesirable, retired to Frensham, throwing out a strong line of outposts. At midnight the brigade was again on the move with the purpose of attacking at daybreak, this having been the practice of the Japanese in many of the engagements in Manchuria. The night was miserably wet and dark, and the operations were conducted with extreme discomfort, but the practical effect was to increase the value of the lesson. The centre column lost touch in the darkness, and the attack miscarried. It was thus seen with what care such work must be undertaken, and how vigilant must be the precautions. Moreover, when day broke the morning mist obscured most of the positions. We hear that the troops were enthusiastic in the operations, and soldiers will certainly relish such good work because they know its practical value. They have had too much experience in the past of finding no opportunities for field training, or of discovering that their men were employed on various duties which had nothing to do with training for war.

Not the least interesting part of the evidence given before Sir William Butler's Committee had reference to the subject of refunds, and it seems to be clear that there was something wanting in the system which could make it possible for a subaltern officer to give a voucher which was tantamount to presenting a cheque for £21,252 in relation to the Meyer contract for the purchase of oats. The goods were to be subject to the inspection of the purchaser before sale and delivery after which he accepted all responsibility. Colonel Hipwell could not tell how the refund came about, and thought the matter had never been referred to him. Captain Limond had never heard of the refund, and could not understand why it was made, but he seemed to suggest that the purchaser, being afraid of the sale being cancelled, took away the whole stock—both good and bad—making his claim afterwards. If this be the case, the oats were removed for the purpose of examination, and the facts should surely have been known. At any rate the sale and acceptance must have been completed as a financial transaction whatever may have been the case in regard to the practical business of accepting the material. Captain De la Pryme had no doubt whatever as to the right thing having been done. He considered that he was carrying out the arrangements with Meyer, for that person had accepted delivery conditionally, that being the agreement which this officer understood Army headquarters had made with Meyer. He said he quite understood that the voucher he gave implied the payment of upwards of £21,000 to the purchaser of the oats. It will appear to the cautious observer that there is here no evidence of actual malfeasance, but abundant proof of a very casual way of dealing with important transactions. Sir Neville Lyttelton, so far as we understand his evidence, trusted Colonel Hipwell implicitly to put important matters before him, and, if that officer failed to do so he would have no knowledge of the business in hand. There can be no doubt that whatever may have been the responsibility of individuals, there was a radical fault in the system.

"That 'Destiny depends upon character" has been finely said, and it is true of nations as of individuals. The character of the British race is changing and it is greatly to be feared for the worse, both physically and morally, with consequences that may be painfully apparent in the near future. The physical degeneracy in progress and steadily increasing in the lower middle classes has been plainly shown by the results of recruiting for the Army, where some 30 per cent. of candidates are found medically unfit and the stamina of the balance accepted is so inferior that three out of four men enlisted are invalided within three years. This last item is outside and beyond the great army of wasters continually passing through the rank as deserters discharged for misconduct, who go on are got rid of only to rejoin. The moral decadence is rather to be assumed than proved, but it is indicated by the flabby national spirit that shrinks more and more from manifest obligations that rest on every son of the soil. The most significant and disquieting sign is the almost unanimous rejection of the well-considered counsels of the Duke of Norfolk and his colleagues when they dared to bell the cat and put forth for the first time the paramount necessity for universal military service. Yet where shall we be? What will happen to us without it, and some day soon? The issue has been betrayed by the specious supposition that the urgent need was only for home defence, and with Mr. Balfour's comfortable assurance that invasion is now impossible that peril may be said to have quite disappeared.

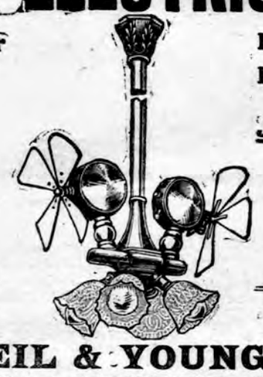
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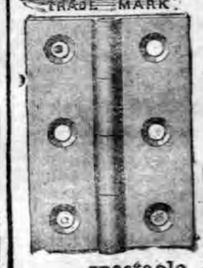
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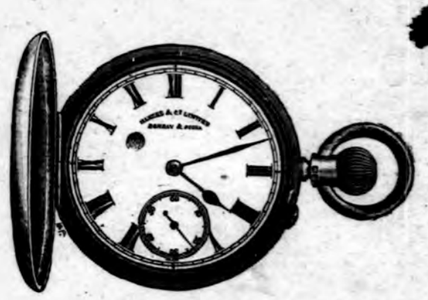
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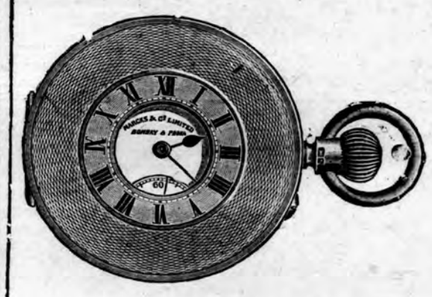
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